S. R. A.—B. E. P. Q. 177 Issued November 1950

United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS [1]

APRIL–JUNE 1950

U.S.A. 69D

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

B. E. P. Q. 577, Revised Effective April 22, 1950

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING RUST-RESISTANT SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF BARBERRY AND MAHONIA PLANTS

Pursuant to the authority conferred on the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.38–5 of the regulations supplemental to Black Stem Rust Quarantine No. 38 (7 C. F. R. 301.38–5, 14 F. R. 1001), the following

[1] Edited by Ralph W. Sherman, Office of the Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.

administrative instructions are hereby issued to designate the rust-resistant species and horticultural varieties of barberries and mahonias (1) the plants of which may be moved interstate in compliance with the regulations in this subpart, and (2) the seeds and fruits of which, if produced in any of the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, may be moved between such States only under permit or, wherever produced, may be moved from the States named to points outside thereof, and between States other than those named, without restriction.

301.38–5a *Administrative instructions designating rust-resistant barberry and mahonia plants.* The following species and horticultural varieties of barberries and mahonia are hereby designated as rust-resistant:

Scientific Name	*Common Name*
Berberis arido-calida	
B. beaniana	Bean's Barberry
B. buxifolia	Magellan Barberry
B. buxifolia nana	Dwarf Magellan Barberry
B. calliantha	
B. candidula	Paleleaf Barberry
B. chenaulti	Chenault Barberry
B. circumserrata	Cutleaf Barberry
B. concinna	Dainty Barberry
B. darwini	Darwin Barberry
B. formosana	
B. franchetiana	
B. gagnepaini	Black Barberry
B. gilgiana	Wildfire Barberry
B. horvathi	
B. hybrido-gagnepaini	False Black Barberry
B. julianae	Wintergreen Barberry
B. koreana	Korean Barberry
B. linearifolia var. Orange King	Jasperbells Barberry
B. mentorensis	Mentor Barberry
B. pallens	Pallid Barberry
B. potanini	Longspine Barberry
B. replicata	Curlleaf Barberry
B. sanguinea	Red-pedicel Barberry
B. sergentiana	Sargent Barberry
B. stenophylla	Rosemary Barberry
B. stenophylla diversifolia	
B. stenophylla irwini	Irwin Barberry
B. stenophylla nana compacta	Corallina Barberry
B. telomaica artisepala	
B. thunbergi DC.	Japanese Barberry
B. thunbergi atropurpurea	Redlead Japanese Barberry
B. thunbergi atropurpurea nana	
B. thunbergi erecta	Truehedge Columnberry
B. thunbergi "globe"	
B. thunbergi "golden"	
B. thunbergi maximowiczi	Coral Japanese Barberry
B. thunbergi minor	Box Barberry
B. thunbergi pluriflora	Flame Barberry
B. thunbergi "thornless"	
B. thunbergi "variegata"	
B. triacanthophora	Threespine Barberry
B. verruculosa	Warty Barberry
B. virgatorum	
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregongrape Mahonia
M. bealei	Leatherleaf Mahonia
M. compacta	
M. dictyota	Netvein Mahonia
M. fortunei	Chinese Mahonia
M. nervosa	Cascades Mahonia
M. pinnata	Cluster Mahonia
M. repens	Creeping Mahonia

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

These instructions shall become effective on April 22, 1950, when they shall supersede B. E. P. Q. 577, effective May 1, 1949 (7 C. F. R. 301.38–5a, 14 F. R. 1866).

The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is authorized and directed in § 301.38–5 to designate, in administrative instructions, the species and varieties within the genera *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis* that, on the basis of evidence satisfactory to him, are determined to be resistant to black stem rust. The determination of such rust-resistant species and varieties in effect constitutes a relaxation of the restrictions of the regulations and depends to a considerable extent upon facts within the knowledge of the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been determined that there is no unwarranted pest

risk involved in the permitted movement of such species and varieties. The period when nurseries are inspected to determine whether they are free of rust-susceptible varieties is now at hand.

The above designation of rust-resistant species and horticultural varieties adds 13 species or horticultural varieties which have recently been tested and found immune or resistant to black stem rust.

It having been determined that these species and varieties comprise those that are rust-resistant, authorization for their shipment in accordance with the regulations in the subpart should be accomplished promptly. Accordingly, it is found under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), upon good cause, that notice and public procedure concerning these administrative instructions are impracticable and unnecessary, and it is found under said section that good cause exists for issuing this amendment effective less than 30 days after its publication.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of April 1950.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 21, 1950, 8:47 a.m.; 15 F. R. 2265.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 13)

B. E. P. Q. 589 Effective May 31, 1950

METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION APPROVED AS A CONDITION FOR CERTIFICATION OF PINEAPPLES UNDER HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE NO. 13

In accordance with 7 C. F. R. 301.13–4 (b) of the regulations supplemental to Hawaiian Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 13, methyl bromide fumigation, applied in the following manner, is hereby designated as an administratively approved procedure that meets the requirements for the certification of pineapples for interstate movement from Hawaii:

Approved atmospheric fumigation.—Treatment is to be given in an approved atmospheric fumigation vault with a circulating fan, for a period of 6 hours, with a dosage of two pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space, including the load.

Fumigation vaults and equipment must be approved for that purpose by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Both fumigations and subsequent handling of the fruits must be under supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of that Bureau. Fumigated fruit must be safeguarded against reinfestation during the period prior to shipment in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

Certification of pineapples for interstate movement will be based on both the treatment and compliance with the prescribed post-treatment safeguards.

All costs of treatment and prescribed post-treatment safeguards, other than the services of the supervising inspector, shall be borne by the owner of the fruit, or his representative.

While the prescribed treatment is judged from experimental tests to be safe for use with pineapples, the Department assumes no responsibility for any damage sustained through or in the course of treatment.

This approval shall be effective May 31, 1950.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 C. F. R. 301.13–4 (b))

Done at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of May 1950.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 13 Effective July 17, 1950

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

REMOVAL OF PINEAPPLES FROM LIST

On May 12, 1950, there was published in the Federal Register (15 F. R. 2844), a notice of proposed amendment of § 301.13–2 (b) of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine relating to the movement of Hawaiian fruits and vegetables (7 C. F. R. 301.13–2 (b)). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), § 301.13–2 (b) is hereby amended by deleting pineapples (*Ananas sativa*) from the list of fruits and vegetables allowed movement from Hawaii throughout the year upon compliance with the certification and inspection requirements of § 301.13–4 (a).

Pineapples will hereafter be eligible for certification only after they have been treated in a manner approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, as provided in § 301.13–4 (b). A method of treating pineapples has been so approved.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

This amendment shall be effective July 17, 1950.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of June 1950. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were furnished to all steamship companies doing business in Hawaii.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 15, 1950, 8:45 a. m.; 15 F. R. 3827.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, BUREAU OF FINANCE,
Washington 25, D. C., July 26, 1950.

TO ALL POSTMASTERS IN HAWAII: Attention is invited to the enclosed copy of an amendment to the Hawaiian Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 13 and the copy of circular No. 589 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The amendment which became effective July 17, 1950, deletes pineapples from the list of fruits and vegetables allowed movement from Hawaii throughout the year in compliance with the certification and inspection requirements of quarantine No. 13. The circular No. 589 consisting of administrative instructions, effective May 31, 1950, describe the treatment with methyl bromide fumigation which has been approved as a condition for certification of interstate movement of pineapples from Hawaii.

Please be governed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

OSBORNE A. PEARSON,
Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

NEW PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTION TECHNIQUE FOR IMPORTED PRIMULA PLANTS

(Press Notice)

APRIL 13, 1950.

A technique new to plant quarantine inspection is being introduced as the result of an amendment to import requirements affecting primula plants to become

effective May 15, according to an announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture. At the same time other changes are being made in the import regulations relating to lantana and pelargonium plants.

Importation of primulas from Australia and the British Isles is now prohibited because of the presence in these two countries of the tobacco-necrosis virus. Primulas from other foreign countries, except Canada, are admitted for growing under supervision for a period of postentry quarantine.

Further experience with this virus disease shows that infected primulas show no outward symptoms and the virus is present only in the roots. Consequently, presence of the disease cannot be detected by field inspection during the detention period.

As a means of detecting tobacco-necrosis virus in primulas, the technique of "indexing" will be adopted. This involves inoculation of virus-susceptible seedling plants with material from the imported primula roots. Virus, if present in the root tissue, infects the seedlings, and detectable symptoms quickly develop.

Permits issued for the importation of primulas may limit the number of plants in any one importation to the number that can be readily handled for indexing purposes.

Advance notice is required of the arrival of such plants so that test seedlings will be ready for use.

Another modification lifts the prohibition on the importation of lantana plants from India because of the sandal spike-disease virus, and revokes the postentry requirements for this species from other foreign countries. Recent studies show that this virus does not infect lantanas, although sandal plants growing parasitically on them are frequently heavily infected. The modification will allow importation of lantanas under the general requirements of the regulations.

A third change places a general prohibition on the importation of pelargoniums from all foreign countries. An exemption is provided for stem cuttings of this species.

Importations of pelargoniums from Australia and the British Isles are now prohibited because this species is also susceptible to tobacco-necrosis virus. Such plants from other foreign countries are subject to postentry quarantine. Virus in this species has been found to be present only in the roots and to exhibit no outward symptoms, conditions similar to those found in primulas. Consequently, it is also ineffectual to grow these in postentry quarantine.

Since the virus is confined to pelargonium roots, the regulations have been modified to limit the entry of pelargoniums from all foreign countries to stem cuttings. This will afford an ample supply of propagating material of this species, without the danger of admitting virus-infected roots.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 37

Amendment of Quarantine and Regulations
Effective May 15, 1950

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 319—Foreign Quarantine Notices

AMENDMENTS RELATING TO IMPORTED PLANTS

On March 10, 1950, there was published in the Federal Register (15 F. R. 1305), a notice of proposed amendment of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 and certain regulations supplemental thereto (7 C. F. R. 319.37 (b), 319.37–8, 319.37–12, 319.37–19 (c)). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the notice, and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by sections 1, 5, and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (Secs. 1, 5, 7, 37 Stat. 315, 316, 317, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 154, 159, 160), §§ 319.37 (b), 319.37–8, 319.37–12, and 319.37–19 (c) are hereby amended in the following respects:

1. Section 319.37 (b) is amended by deleting from the list of plants prohibited importation into the United States the item relating to lantana from India because of *Chlorogenus santali* Holmes.

2. Section 319.37 (b) is further amended by modifying the item relating to the prohibition of importation into the United States of pelargonium from Australia

and the British Isles because of *Marmor lethale* Holmes, so that the prohibition applies to "*Pelargonium* spp. (except stem cuttings)" imported from "All foreign countries" because of "*Marmor lethale* Holmes (tobacco-necrosis virus)."

3. Section 319.37–8 is amended to read:

§ 319.37–8 *Inspection; freedom from plant pests.* Except as otherwise provided herein, all plant material shall be subject to inspection to determine freedom from pests, and to determine compliance with requirements of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart. Inspection of *Primula* spp. shall be accomplished by detention of the plants for the time necessary to test them for the presence of tobacco-necrosis virus by the process of inoculating known susceptible plants, which is termed "indexing." This type of inspection will be available only at the Port of New York. Advance notice must be given of the arrival of such plants so that test seedlings will be available. Entry will be refused to restricted plant material found upon inspection to harbor injurious pests which are not widely prevalent in the United States, when no adequate method of treatment is available. When inspection discloses that the only pests present are such as are known to be widely prevalent within the United States, the inspector may require as a condition of entry that the shipment be treated by the best method available. In the latter case, where no method of treatment is known or the degree of pest infestation or infection is determined by the inspector as negligible he may permit the entry of the restricted plant material under appropriate restrictions or safeguards, in accordance with procedures administratively authorized by the Chief of Bureau.

4. Section 319.37–12 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

Permits for the importation of plants that are to be inspected for the presence of virus disease by the technique of indexing may limit the number of such plants in any one importation to the number that can be readily examined by this method.

5. Section 319.37–19 (c) is amended by deleting the following three items from the list of restricted plant material that shall as a condition of importation be grown in postentry quarantine:

Lantana spp. imported from all foreign countries except Canada and India.

Pelargonium spp. imported from all foreign countries except Australia, Canada, and Great Britain.

Primula spp. imported from all foreign countries except Australia, Canada, and British Isles.

(Secs. 1, 5, 7, 37 Stat. 315, 316, 317, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 154, 159, 160).

These amendments shall be effective May 15, 1950.

These amendments remove lantana plants from India from the list of plants prohibited importation into the United States, and remove this genus from the list of plants to be grown in postentry quarantine, when imported from all foreign countries except Canada and India. They also modify the previous prohibition on the importation of *Pelargonium* spp. from Australia and the British Isles, so that the prohibition applies to plants of this genus from all foreign countries, but stem cuttings are exempt from the prohibition. A further amendment removes from the list of plants to be grown in postentry quarantine the item relating to *Pelargonium* spp., when imported from all foreign countries except Australia, Canada, and Great Britain. Other amendments remove *Primula* spp. from the plants listed in § 319.37–19 (c) that may be imported for growing under postentry quarantine, and provide, by amendments to §§ 319.37–8 and 319.37–12, for the inspection of such plants imported under permit by means of indexing, which involves inoculation of detector seedling plants with material from imported primula roots. Permits for the importation of *Primula* spp. may limit the number of plants in any one importation to the number than can readily be handled for indexing purposes. Advance notice of the arrival of such plants is required so that test seedlings will be ready for use.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of April, 1950. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent through the Department of State to all foreign diplomatic and consular officers in the United States.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 13, 1950, 8:51 a. m.; 15 F. R. 2100.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

ADDITIONS MADE TO JAPANESE BEETLE REGULATED AREA

(Press Notice)

JUNE 5, 1950.

Extensions of the Japanese beetle-regulated area to include a number of recently discovered infestations in New York, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia were effective May 31, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

At the time infestations were discovered in the added localities, State plant-pest officials secured agreements from all commercial nurseries involved. These agreements have assured that only beetle-free plant material moved from these establishments.

Areas added in the respective states are as follows:

New York: Towns of Penfield, Perinton, and Webster, in Monroe County; town of Groton, in Tompkins County; and towns of Bolton and Caldwell, in Warren County.

Ohio: Village of Lakeville, in Ashtabula County; and township of Newport, in Washington County.

Virginia: County of Alleghany; magisterial districts of Charlottesville, Rivanna, and Scottsville, in Albemarle County; magisterial district of Amsterdam, in Botetourt County; magisterial district of Otter River, in Campbell County; magisterial districts of Horse Pasture and Reed Creek, in Henry County; magisterial districts of Dublin, Newbern, and Pulaski, in Pulaski County; magisterial districts of Big Lick, Cave Spring, and Salem, in Roanoke County; magisterial districts of Glade Spring and Holston, in Washington County; and the independent city of Clifton Forge.

West Virginia: Counties of Doddridge, Pleasants, and Ritchie; all nonregulated portions of the Counties of Marshall, Tyler, and Wetzel; magisterial districts of Leadsville and New Interest, in Randolph County; and magisterial districts of Clay, Slate, Union, and Walker, in Wood County.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48

Amendments to Regulation 2
Effective May 31, 1950

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATION

On May 6, 1950, there was published in the Federal Register (15 F. R. 2685) a notice of proposed rule making to amend § 301.48–2 of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 48 relating to the Japanese beetle (7 C. F. R. 301.48–2; 14 F. R. 1866). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), § 301.48–2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.48–2 *Regulated areas.*—The following States, District, counties, townships, cities, towns, villages, boroughs, and magisterial districts or parts thereof, are hereby designated as regulated areas:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maine.—County of York, towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County;* towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarboro, Standish, and cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County;* city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County;* and city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County.*

Maryland.—The entire State.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro,

Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Briston, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schnectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and cities of Olean and Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County;* city of Auburn, and towns of Fleming, Owasco and Sennett, in *Cayuga County,* towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, and cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County;* towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County;* town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County;* town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County;* city of Rochester, towns of Brighton, Irondequoit, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, and Webster, and village of East Rochester, in *Monroe County;* town of Manchester in *Ontario County;* town of Schroeppel, and cities of Fulton and Oswego, in *Oswego County;* towns of Catherine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County;* town of Waterloo, in *Seneca County;* towns of Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County;* towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Groton, Ithaca, Newfield, and city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County;* towns of Bolton, Caldwell, Luzerne and Queensbury and city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County.*

Ohio.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne; cities of Ashtabula and Conneaut, and village of Lakeville, in *Ashtabula County;* city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County;* township of Marion, city of Columbus and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County;* townships of Kirtland, Mentor, and Willoughby, and villages of Kirtland Hills, Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willoughby, and Willowick, in *Lake County;* townships of Madison and Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County;* city of Toledo and township of Washington, in *Lucas County;* township of Madison and city of Mansfield, in *Richland County;* townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, cities of Niles and Warren, and villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County;* township of Newport, and city and town of Marietta, in *Washington County.*

Pennsylvania.—The entire State except the townships of Athens, Beaver, Bloomfield, Cambridge, Conneaut, Cussewago, East Fairfield, East Fallowfield, East Mead, Fairfield, Greenwood, Hayfield, North Shenango, Pine, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Sadsbury, South Shenango, Spring, Steuben, Summerhill, Summit, Troy, Union, Venango, Vernon, Wayne, West Fallowfield, West Mead, West Shenango, and Woodcock, and the boroughs of Blooming Valley, Cambridge Springs, Cochranton, Conneaut Lake, Conneautville, Linesville, Saegerstown, Springboro, Townville, Venango, and Woodcock, in *Crawford County;* the townships of Amity, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Greenfield, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Leboeuf, McKean, North East, Springfield, Summit, Union, Venango, Washington, and Waterford, and the Boroughs of Albion, Cranesville, East Springfield, Edinboro, Fairview, Girard, Middelboro, Mill Village, North East, North Girard, Platea, Union City, Waterford, and Wattsburg, in *Erie County;* townships of Deer Creek, Delaware, Fairview, French Creek, Grene, Hempfield, Lake, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek, Sandy Lake, South Pymatuning, Sugar Grove, and West Salem, and boroughs of Clarksville, Fredonia, Greenville, Jamestown, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Sheakleyville, and Stoneboro, in *Mercer County.*

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County.*

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Alleghany, Arlington, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Clarke, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Frederick, Fauquier, Gloucester, Goochland, Greensville, Hanover,

Henrico, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudoun, Louisa, Mathews, Middlesex, Nansemond, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Orange, Powhatan, Price George, Prince William, Princess Anne, Rappahannock, Richmond, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Warren, Warwick, Westmoreland, and York; magisterial districts of Charlottesville, Rivanna, and Scottsville, in *Albemarle County;* magisterial district of Elon, in *Amherst County;* magisterial district of Forest, in *Bedford County;* magisterial district of Amsterdam, in *Botetourt County;* magisterial districts of Brookville and Otter River, in *Campbell County;* magisterial districts of Horse Pasture and Reed Creek, in *Henry County;* town of Shenandoah, in *Page County;* village of Schoolfield, in *Pittsylvania County;* magisterial districts of Dublin, Newbern, and Pulaski, and town of Pulaski, in *Pulaski County;* magisterial districts of Big Lick, Cave Spring, and Salem, in *Roanoke County;* magisterial districts of Glade Spring and Holston, in *Washington County;* and cities of Alexandria, Charlottesville, Clifton Forge, Danville, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk, Suffolk, Williamsburg, and Winchester.

West Virginia.—Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Brooke, Doddridge, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Pleasants, Preston, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, and Wetzel; magisterial districts of Blue Sulphur and Fort Spring, in *Greenbrier County;* magisterial districts of Charleston, Elk, Loudon, and Malden, city of Charleston, and town of South Charleston, in *Kanawha County;* city of Princeton, in *Mercer County;* magisterial district of Wolf Creek, in *Monroe County;* magisterial districts of Leadsville and New Interest, in *Randolph County;* city of Hinton and magisterial districts of Greenbrier and Talcott, in *Summers County;* cities of Parkersburg and Williamstown and magisterial districts of Clay, Lubeck, Parkersburg, Slate, Tygard, Union, Walker, and Williams, in *Wood County.*

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

This amendment shall be effective May 31, 1950.

The purpose of this amendment is to add new territory to the regulated areas. Prompt action on this change is necessary in order to control the movement of articles therefrom which might spread the Japanese beetle. Therefore, good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)), for making the foregoing amendment effective less than 30 days after its publication.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2nd day of June 1950. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 7, 1950, 8:47 a. m.; 15 F. R. 3542.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1950.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has extended the Japanese beetle regulated area designated in 7 C. F. R. 301.48–2 to include additional localities in New York, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia, effective May 31, 1950. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or 503 Main Street, East Orange, N. J.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Times-Union, Rochester, N. Y., June 15, 1950; the Star-Beacon, Ashtabula, Ohio, June 15, 1950; the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., June 13, 1950; the Telegram, Clarksburg, Va., June 15, 1950.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO TREATMENT OF RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES

Amendment to Regulation 9
Effective June 1, 1950

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 352—TREATMENT OF RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES

ORANGES, TANGERINES, AND GRAPEFRUIT FROM MEXICO IN TRANSIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES VIA THE UNITED STATES

On May 6, 1950, there was published in the Federal Register (15 F. R. 2685)' a notice of proposed amendment of § 352.9 (a) (4) of the regulations relating to treatment of restricted or prohibited plants or plant products temporarily in the United States (7 C. F. R. 352.9 (a) (4); 14 F. R. 6109). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by sections 5 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (7 U. S. C. 159, 162), § 352.9 (a) (4) is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 352.9 *Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico in transit to foreign countries via the United States.*—(a) *Entry via ports on the Mexican border.* * * *

(4) *Period of entry.* The entry of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from any State in Mexico is authorized throughout the year.

This amendment removes all restrictions as to time of entry on the movement of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from any Mexican State through the United States in transit to foreign countries. Existing regulations limit the period of such entry from Mexican States other than Sonora to the period October 1 through April 30.

(Secs. 5, 9, 37 Stat. 316, 318, 7 U. S. C. 159, 162; 14 F. R. 6109)

This amendment shall be effective June 1, 1950.

Since this amendment relieves restrictions, it is within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 25th day of May, 1950. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent through the Department of State to all American diplomatic and consular officers in Canada and Mexico.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 31, 1950, 8:49 a. m.; 15 F. R. 3414.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATED AREA AMENDED

(Press Notice)

JUNE 12, 1950.

Additions to areas regulated because of white-fringed beetles will be made, effective July 14, 1950, in seven southeastern States, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

Counties not previously known to be infested, parts of which will come under regulation, are Berrien and Greene, Georgia; Greene and Marion, Mississippi; Edgecombe and Nash, North Carolina; and Hamilton, Tennessee.

Extensions in areas already under regulation will be made in Washington Parish, Louisiana; Covington, Mobile, and Montgomery Counties, Alabama; Holmes, Okaloosa, and Walton, Florida; Bleckley, Coffee, Dodge, Irwin, Laurens, Turner, Twiggs, and Wilkinson, Georgia; Covington, Forrest, George, Pearl River, Perry, and Simpson, Mississippi; Pender, North Carolina; and Shelby, Tennessee.

Movement of nursery stock and other commodities subject to infestation by white-fringed beetles is regulated to prevent the spread of these pests to non-infested localities.

The soil-inhabiting grub of white-fringed beetles attacks many farm crops. It has been destructive to peanuts and other field crops and is a major pest of potatoes, ornamentals, and many other plants.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72

Amendment of Regulations
Effective July 14, 1950

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT EXTENDING WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATED AREA

Introductory Note

This amendment to section 2 of the regulations supplemental to the white-fringed beetle quarantine is primarily for the purpose of placing under regulation areas not previously known to be infested with white-fringed beetles in Berrien and Greene Counties, Georgia; Greene and Marion, Mississippi; Edgecombe and Nash, North Carolina; and Hamilton, Tennessee. Extensions of regulated areas have been made in counties in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and in one parish in Louisiana.

On April 7, 1950, there was published in the Federal Register (15 F. R. 2004), a notice of proposed amendment of § 301.72 2 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 72 relating to white-fringed beetles (7 C. F. R. 301.72; 14 F. R. 1209). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), § 301.72–2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.72–2 *Regulated Areas.* The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns, or parts thereof, as described, are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas:

Alabama.—Baldwin County: Sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 4 E.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 7 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 8 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 6 and 7, T. 8 S., R 4 E.; and secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.

Clarke County: N⅓ T. 8 N., R. 3 E., and S⅓ T. 9 N., R. 3 E., including all of the town of Grove Hill.

Coffee County: S⅔ T. 4 N., R. 20 E.; and all that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 E., lying in Coffee County.

Conecuh County: W⅔ T. 5 N., R. 9 E.; and those parts of T. 4 N., R. 6 E., Tps. 4 and 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., W⅔ T. 6 N., R. 9 E., and Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 9 E., lying in Conecuh County.

Covington County: That part of the county lying south of the township line between Tps. 5 and 6 N., and east of the Conecuh River.

Crenshaw County: Secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 9 N., R. 18 E., and secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 8 N., R. 18 E., including all of the town of Luverne.

Dallas County: That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Railway where it crosses Boguechitto Creek, thence SW. along the Southern Railway to Caine Creek, thence SE. along Caine Creek to its intersection with Boguechitto Creek, and thence northward along Boguechitto Creek to the starting point; all of Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 11 E.; E½ T. 14 N., R. 10 E.; and that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the south line of sec. 14.

T. 16 N., R. 10 E., intersects Alabama River, thence east to a point where the south line of sec. 14, T. 16 N., R. 11 E., intersects Alabama River, and thence downstream along Alabama River to the point of beginning.

Escambia County: Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Flomaton; secs. 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; and N½ Tps. 3 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.

Geneva County: Secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 1 N., R. 19 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 19 W.; secs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23, T. 1 N., R. 20 E.; and all that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 E., lying in Geneva County.

Jefferson County: Secs. 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 18 S., R. 3 W., and that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Birmingham.

Lowndes County: All of T. 14 N., R. 12 E.

Mobile County: That area included within a boundary beginning at the intersection of Mobile River and the north boundary of S½ T. 3 S., R. 1 W., thence west along said north boundary to Eight Mile Creek, thence southwesterly along Eight Mile Creek to the point of intersection with the range line between Rs. 1 and 2 W., thence south along said range line to Cottage Hill Road, thence west along Cottage Hill Road to its intersection with Dawes-Dees Road, thence south along said road to the Alabama-Mississippi State line, thence south to the south line of sec. 17, T. 7 S., R. 4 W., thence east along the section line to Mobile Bay, thence north along Mobile Bay and Mobile River to the starting point, including all that area lying within the corporate limits of the city of Mobile, and Blakeley, Pinto, and Sand Islands; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 3 S., R. 2 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 T. 4 S., R. 2 W.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 4 S., R. 3 W.; and secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 3 S., R. 3 W.

Monroe County: S½ T. 5 N., R. 6 E.; NE¼ T. 5 N., E½ Tps. 6, 7, 8, and 9 N., and SE¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; Tps. 7, 8, and 9 N., and S½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; all of T. 9 N., and S½ T. 10 N., R. 9 E.; and those parts of Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 6 E., T. 4 N., and S½ T. 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., and Tps. 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 9 E., lying in Monroe County.

Montgomery County: That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 30, T. 17 N., R. 19 E., intersects Tallapoosa River, thence downstream along Tallapoosa River to its confluence with Dead River, thence along Dead River to its confluence with Alabama River, thence along Alabama River to a point where it intersects the west line of sec. 28, T. 17 N., R. 17 E., thence south along the section line to the SW. corner sec. 33, T. 16 N., R. 17 E., thence east along the section line to the SE. corner sec. 34, T. 16 N., R. 18 E., thence north along the section line to its intersection with U. S. Highway No. 80, thence east along U. S. Highway No. 80 to its intersection with the east line of sec. 7, T. 16 N., R. 19 E., and thence north along the section line to the point of beginning.

Wilcox County: N ½ T. 10 N., and all of T. 11 N., R. 9 E.; N ½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; NE ¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; NE ¼ T. 10 N., R. 10 E.; SW ¼ T. 12 N., R. 9 E.; and SE ¼ T. 12 N., R. 8 E.

Florida.—Escambia County: All that part lying south of the north boundary of T. 1 N., including all of the city of Pensacola; that part of the county lying north of the south boundary and east of the west boundary of T. 5 N., R. 31 W.; E ⅔ T. 5 N., R. 32 W.; and secs. 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 32 W.

Holmes County: S ⅔ T. 6 N., R. 15 W., except secs. 18, 19, 30, and 31; NE ¼ and secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 5 N., R. 15 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; and secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 5 N., R. 14 W.

Jackson County: S ⅚ T. 4 N., R. 8 W., except secs. 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, and E ⅓ T. 4 N., R. 9 W., except secs. 1 and 2, including all of the towns of Cypress and Grand Ridge.

Okaloosa County: N ½ Tps. 4 N., and all of Tps. 5 N., Rs. 22 and 23 W., and all lands north thereof to the Florida-Alabama State line; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 3 N., R. 23 W., including all of the town of Crestview; and secs. 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 3 N., R. 24 W.

Santa Rosa County: Secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 5 N., R. 28 W., and all area north thereof to the Florida-Alabama State line.

Walton County: All of Tps. 5 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., and all lands north thereof to the Florida-Alabama State line; all of Tps. 4 N., Rs. 19 and 20 W., and that part of T. 3 N., R. 20

W., lying north of U. S. Highway No. 90; all of T. 3 N., R. 19 W.; that part of T. 4 N., R. 18 W., lying in Walton County; and N ½ T. 4 N., R. 21 W.

Georgia.—Baldwin County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Milledgeville.

Ben Hill County: That area bounded on the east by a line parallel to and ½ mile east of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the south by a line parallel to and ½ mile south of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the west by a line parallel to and ½ mile west of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the north by a line parallel to and ½ mile north of the Fitzgerald city limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of the city of Fitzgerald.

Berrien County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Nashville.

Bibb County: That area included within the Georgia Militia Districts of East Macon, Godfrey, Vineville, Hazzard, and Howard; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Rutland lying east of a line beginning at the point where U. S. Highway No. 41 crosses the north boundary of said militia district (Tobesofkee Creek) and running southward along said highway to its junction with Hartley Bridge Road and thence southwestward along said road to the west boundary line of said militia district.

Bleckley County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cochran; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Manning included within a boundary beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 112 and the Bleckley-Twiggs County line, thence northeast along said county line to the intersection of the Bleckley, Twiggs, Wilkinson, and Laurens County lines, thence southeast for a distance of 1 mile along the Bleckley-Laurens County line, and thence northwest to the point of beginning.

Bulloch County: That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Bulloch County Courthouse in Statesboro, including all of the city of Statesboro; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Georgia and Florida Railroad depot in Portal, including all of the town of Portal.

Burke County: That area, comprising parts of Georgia Militia Districts numbers 60 and 62, bounded on the east by Fitz Branch, on the south by a line beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 56 and the Hephzibah Road and extending due east to its intersection with Fitz Branch, on the west by Hephzibah Road, and on the north by Brier Creek, including all of the city of Waynesboro.

Candler County: That area included within a circle having a 1¼-mile radius and center at the intersection in Metter of Georgia State Highways 23 and 46, including all of the city of Metter.

Clayton County: That area located between the town of Lovejoy and the city of Jonesboro included within land lots numbers 98, 99, 100, 124, 125, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 157, 158, and 159 in the Sixth Land District.

Coffee County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Douglas; that area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Atlanta, Birmingham, and Coast Railroad depot in Ambrose, including all of the town of Ambrose; and an area three miles wide beginning at a line projected due east and due west at a point on the Georgia and Florida Railroad 1 mile northwest of the railroad depot in Broxton and extending northwesterly with said railroad as a center line to its junction with and bounded on the north by Georgia State Highway 107.

Crawford County: That area included within a circle having a 1½-mile radius and center at the intersection in Roberta of U. S. Highway No. 80 and Georgia State Highway 7, including all of the city of Roberta and the town of Knoxville.

Crisp County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cordele.

Dodge County: That area included within land lots numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 in the Fifteenth Land District, and land lots numbers 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, and 312 in the Sixteenth Land District, including all of the city of Eastman; and all that area included within the corporate limits of the town of Chester.

Emanuel County: That area included within a circle having a 1½-mile radius and center at the Union Grove Methodist Church in Georgia Militia District No. 49.

Evans County: That area included within a circle having a one-mile radius and center at the Seaboard Air Line Railroad depot in Daisy, including all of the town of Daisy.

Greene County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Greensboro.

Houston County: That area included within the Lower Fifth Georgia Militia District, including all of the city of Warner Robins and all of Robins Air Force Base; an area two miles wide beginning north of Perry and bounded on the north by Mossy Creek and extending southward along U. S. Highway No. 41 with said highway as a center line to and bounded on the south by Georgia State Highway 26, including all of the city of Perry; and an area 2 miles wide beginning north of Clinchfield and bounded on the north by Big Indian Creek and extending southwesterly along the Southern Railway with said railway as a center line to and bounded on the south by Burnham Branch southwest of Grovania, including all of the communities of Clinchfield and Grovania.

Irwin County: That area included within a circle having a one-half-mile radius and center at the intersection in Irwinville of Georgia State Highway 32 and the Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park Road; that area included within a circle having a two-mile radius and center at the Irwin County Courthouse at Ocilla, including all of the city of Ocilla; an area one mile wide bounded on the south and east by the Irwin-Coffee County line and extending northwesterly along the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad with said railroad as a center line for a distance of 1¼ miles beyond the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad depot in Wray; and an area two miles wide beginning at the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad in Georgia Militia District No. 1661 and extending southeasterly along Georgia State Highway 32 with said highway as a center line to the east boundary of said militia district.

Jasper County: That area included within Georgia Militia Districts numbers 262, 289, and 295; and that portion of Georgia Militia Districts numbers 288 and 291 lying south of Whiteoak and Murder Creeks.

Jefferson County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville; and that area included within a circle having a one-mile radius and center at the Central of Georgia Railway depot in Bartow, including all of the town of Bartow.

Johnson County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Wrightsville; and an area one mile wide beginning at the west corporate limits of Wrightsville and extending southwesterly along Georgia State Highway 15 with said highway as a center line to the Ohoopee River.

Laurens County: Those portions of the Georgia Militia Districts of Dublin, Dudley, and Harvard included within an area two miles wide beginning at the west corporate limits of Dublin and extending northwesterly along the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad with said railroad as a center line to the Laurens-Wilkinson and Laurens-Bleckley County lines, including all of the towns of Dudley and Montrose and that portion of Allentown lying in Laurens County; that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Dublin; an area two miles wide beginning at the north corporate limits of Dublin and extending northward along Georgia State Highway 29 with said highway as a center line for a distance of three miles; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Smith lying north of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad and east of Shaddock Creek.

Macon County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Marshallville, including all of the town of Marshallville; that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Montezuma lying north of the city of Montezuma and bounded on the east by the Central of Georgia Railway; and those areas included within the corporate limits of the cities of Montezuma and Oglethorpe.

Monroe County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Forsyth.

Montgomery County: That area bounded on the east by the Montgomery-Toombs County line, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by Georgia State Highway 29, and on the north by Swift Creek; and those areas included within the corporate limits of the city of Mount Vernon and the town of Ailey.

Newton County: That area included within a circle having a one-mile radius and center at the Porterdale High School, including all of the town of Porterdale.

Peach County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Fort Valley, including all of the city of Fort Valley; and that area included within the corporate limits of the town of Byron.

Putnam County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Ashbank.

Richmond County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Forest Hills bounded on the south by Raes Creek and Lake Olmsted and on the west by the Berkman Road and a line extended due north from the point of intersection of the Berkman and Washington Roads.

Screven County: That area included within a circle having a two-mile radius and center at the Screven County Courthouse in Sylvania, including all of the city of Sylvania.

Sumter County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Americus; and an area one mile wide beginning at the east corporate limits of Americus and extending along U. S. Highway No. 280 with said highway as a center line to Mill Creek.

Taylor County: That area included in the Georgia Militia District of Reynolds, including all of the town of Reynolds; and that area included within a circle having a two and one-half mile radius and center at Taylor County Courthouse in Butler, including all of the town of Butler.

Telfair County: Those areas included within the corporate limits of the town of Helena and the city of McRae.

Toombs County: That area bounded on the east by the east boundaries of the Georgia Militia Districts of Vidalia and Center, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by the Toombs-Montgomery County line, and on the north by Swift Creek, including all of the city of Vidalia.

Treutlen County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Soperton; and an area one mile wide beginning at the south corporate limits of Soperton and extending southeasterly along Georgia State Highway 29 with said highway as a center line to the Treutlen-Montgomery County line.

Turner County: That area bounded on the east by a line parallel to and one-half mile east of the Sycamore town limits, on the south by a line parallel to and one-half mile south of the Sycamore town limits, on the west by a line parallel to and one-half mile west of the Sycamore town limits, on the north by a line parallel to and one-half mile north of the Sycamore town limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of the town of Sycamore; and that part of the Georgia Militia District of Clements included within a circle having a three-quarter-mile radius and center at the Bethel School.

Twiggs County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Higgsville bounded on the east by the Twiggs-Wilkinson County line, on the south by the Twiggs-Bleckley County line, on the north by a line parallel to and three and one-half miles north of the Twiggs-Bleckley County line, on the west by a line parallel to and one mile west of the Twiggs-Wilkinson County line, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of those portions of the towns of Allentown and Danville lying in Twiggs County.

Washington County: That area included within a circle having a five-mile radius and center at the Washington County Courthouse in Sandersville, including all of the city of Sandersville and the city of Tennille.

Wheeler County: That area included within land lots numbers 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 100, 101, 102, and 103, in the Eleventh Land District, including all of the town of Alamo.

Wilkinson County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Turkey Creek bounded on the west by the Wilkinson-Twiggs County line, on the south by the Wilkinson-Laurens County line, on the east by a line parallel to and one and three-fourths miles east of the Wilkinson-Twiggs County line, on the north by a line parallel to and three and one-half miles north of the Wilkinson-Laurens County line, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of those portions of the towns of Allentown and Danville lying in Wilkinson County.

Louisiana.—All of *Orleans Parish,* including the city of New Orleans; and all of *Saint Bernard Parish.*

East Baton Rouge Parish: Tps. 7 S.; Rs. 1 and 2 E.

Iberia Parish: Secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, and 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E.; and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, T. 13 S., R. 6 E.

Jefferson Parish: That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.

Plaquemines Parish: That party lying north of the township line between Tps. 15 and 16 S.

Saint Tammany Parish: Secs. 38, 39, and 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E.; and secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Tangipahoa Parish: Secs. 32, 33, and 50, T. 3 S., R. 7 E., and secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 50, and 54, T. 4 S., R. 7 E., including all of the town of Amite.

Washington Parish: E⅔ T. 3 S., R. 13 E., and that part of T. 3 S., R. 14 E., lying west of Pearl River in Washington Parish.

Mississippi.—Covington County: W½ Tps. 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 14 W.; E½ T. 6 N., and all of Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 15 W.; S⅔ Tps. 8 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W.; those parts of Tps. 7 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W., lying in Covington County; and those parts of NW¼ T. 9 N., R. 16 W., and NE¼ T. 9 N., R. 17 W., lying in Covington County.

Forrest County: All of Forrest County.

George County: Secs. 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 1 S., R. 6 W., and secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 2 S., R. 6 W., including all of the town of Lucedale.

Greene County: Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 2 N., R. 8 W.

Hancock County: SE¼ and secs. 13, 14, and 15, T. 5 S., R. 14 W.; Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 14 W., including all of the city of Bay Saint Louis; and NW¼ T. 6 S., R. 15 W.

Harrison County: All of Harrison County except that part lying northeast of a line beginning at the NE. corner sec. 30, T. 4 S. ,R. 10 W., and extending southward to the NE. corner sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 10 W., and thence eastward along the section line to the Harrison-Jackson County line.

Hinds County: E⅝ T. 6 N., R. 3 W.; and W⅓ T. 6 N., R. 2 W.

Jackson County: That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 16, T. 7 S., R. 5 W., intersects Escatawpa River, thence southwest along said river to its intersection with East Pascagoula River, thence south along East Pascogaula River to Mississippi Sound, thence east along Mississippi Sound to the east line of sec. 28, T. 8 S., R. 5 W., thence north to the point of beginning; all that part of T. 7 S., R. 9 W., lying in Jackson County; and W⅔ Tps. 7 and 8 S., R. 8 W.

Jefferson Davis County: Secs. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 8 N., R. 19 W.; NE¼ T. 7 N., R. 19 W., including all of the town of Prentiss; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 7 N., R. 18 W.; S⅔ T. 8 N., R. 18 W.; that part of N⅛ T. 7 N., R. 17 W., lying in Jefferson Davis County; and that part of SW¼ T. 7 N., R. 16 W., lying in Jefferson Davis County.

Jones County: That part of T. 10 N., R. 11 W., lying in Jones County, except secs. 24, 25, and 36; those parts of Tps . 10 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W., lying in Jones County; all of Tps. 9 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W.; all of T. 9 N., R. 11 W., except secs. 1 and 12; E⅔ and secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 8 N. ,R. 12 W.; N⅔ T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; N½ T. 7 N., R. 12 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, and those parts of secs. 28 and 33 lying west of Leaf River, all in T. 6 N., R. 13 W.; and secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.

Lamar County: All of Tps. 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 14 W., including all of the town of Purvis; that part of T. 1 N., R. 14 W., lying in Lamar County; E⅓ T. 1 N., R. 15 W.; secs. 1 and 2 ,T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; and sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 14 W., including all of the city of Lumberton.

Marion County: That area included within a boundary beginning where the north line of sec. 36, T. 4 N., R. 19 W., intersects Pearl River, thence downstream along Pearl River to a point where Pearl River intersects the north line of sec. 18, T. 3 N., R. 18 W., thence east along said section line to the SE. corner sec. 11, T. 3 N., R. 18 W., thence north to the NE. corner sec. 35, T. 4 N., R. 18 W., and thence west along said section line to the point of beginning.

Pearl River County: W½ T. 2 S., R. 15 W.; Tps. 1 S., Rs. 14 and 15 W.; E⅙ T. 2 S., R. 16 W.; all of T. 5 S., R. 16 W.; E½ T. 5 S., R. 17 W.; Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 15 W.; W½ T. 4 S., R. 14 W.; NE ¼ T. 6 S., R. 16 W.; and those parts of Tps. 1 N., Rs. 14 and 15 W., lying in Pearl River County.

Perry County: S⅔ T. 3 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 3 N., R. 10 W.; and secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 2 N., R. 9 W.

Rankin County: E½ T. 3 N., R. 2 E.; and all of T. 3 N., R. 3 E.

Simpson County: Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 10 N., R. 17 W.; secs. 1 and 12, T. 10 N., R. 18 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 1 N., R. 6 E.; Tps. 1 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; E½ T. 10 N., R. 19 W., and that part of T. 9 N., R. 19 W., lying in Simpson County; all of T. 2 N., R. 4 E.; and E⅔ T. 2 N., R. 3 E.

Stone County: W⅓ Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 11 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and

20, T. 4 S., R. 11 W.; E⅓ and secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, T. 2 S., R. 12 W.; E⅓ T. 3 S., R. 12 W.; and secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.

North Carolina.—Anson County: An area two miles wide beginning at the Anson-Union County line and extending easterly along the Seaboard Air Line Railroad with said railroad as a center line to a due north-south line projected through the point of intersection of said railroad with the east corporate limits of Polkton, including all of the towns of Peachland and Polkton.

Bladen County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Bladenboro.

Brunswick County: All of Eagles Island.

Cumberland County: That area included within a circle having a 4½-mile radius and center at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Hope Mills, including all of the town of Hope Mills and all of the communities of Cumberland and Roslin.

Duplin County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Warsaw; and an area two miles wide beginning at a line projected northeast and southwest along and beyond the north corporate limits of Warsaw and extending northwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 117 with said highway as a center line for a distance of 3 miles.

Edgecombe County: That portion of the city of Rocky Mount lying in Edgecombe County.

Jones County: An area two miles wide beginning at a line projected due east and due west at the Atlantic Coast Line siding at Ravenswood, approximately one and one-half miles south of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Pollocksville, and extending southerly with said railroad as a center line for a distance of three miles.

New Hanover County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Wilmington; all of Cape Fear Township; all that part of Harnett Township lying west of the Wrightsboro-Winter Park Road, including all of the town of Winter Park; and all that part of Masonboro Township lying north of the new Sunset Park-Winter Park Road.

Nash County: That portion of the city of Rocky Mount lying in Nash County.

Onslow County: An area one mile wide beginning at the east boundary of Hoffmann Forest and extending southwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 17 with said highway as a center line through the town of Jacksonville to Southwest Creek; an area one mile wide beginning at Northeast Creek and extending northwesterly along North Carolina State Highway 24 with said highway as a center line to its junction with the above-described mile-wide area extending along U. S. Highway No. 17; and all of the town of Jacksonville.

Pender County: All of that portion of Pender County lying west of a line parallel to and 8 miles west of the Pender-Onslow County line.

Robeson County: That area bounded on the south by a line one-half mile south of and parallel to the south corporate limits of Parkton, on the west by a line two-tenths mile west of and parallel to the west corporate limits of Parkton, on the north and east by the north and east corporation limit lines, respectively, of Parkton, and the projections of such lines to their intersections.

Union County: An area two miles wide beginning at a line projected due north and due south at a point where the west corporate limits of Marshville intersect the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and extending easterly with said railroad as a center line to the Union-Anson County line, including all of the town of Marshville.

Wayne County: All of Goldsboro Township, including all of the city of Goldsboro; an area two miles wide beginning at the west boundary of Goldsboro Township and extending northwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 70 with said highway as a center line to the Wayne Johnston County line; an area two miles wide beginning at the north boundary of Goldsboro Township and extending northerly along the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad with said railroad as a center line to the Wayne-Wilson County line, including all of the towns of Pikeville and Fremont; and an area bounded on the north by the Atlantic and East Carolina Railway, on the west by Stony Creek, on the south by the Neuse River, and on the east by a line beginning at the junction of U. S. Highway No. 70 and North Carolina State Highway 111 and extended due north and due south to its intersections with the north and south boundaries, including all of Seymour Johnson field.

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South Carolina.—Fairfield County: That area included within a circle having a two-mile radius and center at the intersection of South Carolina State Highways 22 and 227, approximately 5½ miles northwest of the city of Winnsboro.

Richland County: All of Columbia Township, including all of the city of Columbia.

Tennessee.—Hamilton County: That area included within a circle having a one-half-mile radius and center at the office of the Shell Oil Corporation bulk plant located on Jersey Pike Road.

Shelby County: All that area included within a boundary beginning at the confluence of Wolf River with the Mississippi River, thence upstream along Wolf River to a point where it is crossed by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, thence west along said railway to its intersection with White Station Road, thence south along White Station Road to its intersection with U. S. Highway No. 72, thence west along U. S. Highway No. 72 to the point where it is intersected by Mount Moriah Road, thence south and east along Mount Moriah Road to the point where it intersects Nonconnah Creek, thence downstream along Nonconnah Creek to its confluence with the Tennessee Chute, and thence north along the Tennessee Chute and the Mississippi River to the point of beginning; that area included within a circle having a one-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Memphis-Arlington and Pea Point Roads; and that area included within a circle having a two-mile radius and center at the junction of the Macon Road with the Germantown Road, excluding that part of such area lying in the Shelby County Penal Farm.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This amendment shall be effective July 14, 1950.

The primary purpose of this amendment is to add new territory to the regulated area. A few nonsubstantive changes have been made in the interest of explicitness.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of June 1950. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 13, 1950 8:51 a. m.; 15 F. R. 3716.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1950.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by Section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has promulgated an amendment, effective July 14, 1950, of section 301.72–2 of the regulations supplemental to the Notice of Quarantine No. 72 relating to white-fringed beetles (7 C. F. R. 301.72; 14 F. R. 1209), the primary purpose of which is to place under regulation parts of two additional counties in Georgia, two in Mississippi, two in North Carolina, and one in Tennessee. The amendment also makes minor additions to the regulated areas in three countries in Alabama, three in Florida, eight in Georgia, six in Mississippi, one in North Carolina, and one in Tennessee, and in one parish in Louisiana. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., Gulfport, Mississippi, or Macon, Georgia.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Journal, Atlanta, Ga., June 17, 1950; the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss., June 17, 1950; the News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., June 16, 1950; the Tennessecan and the Banner, Nashville, Tenn., June 20, 1950.]

B. E. P. Q. 485, 18th Rev. Effective June 14, 1950

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 301—Domestic Quarantine Notices

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE; ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION

Introductory Note

The following administrative instructions exempt from certification requirements a number of articles regulated by the quarantine on account of white-fringed beetles (Quarantine No. 72) when such articles have been produced, handled, and maintained under conditions that prevent them from becoming infested.

On March 28, 1950, there was published in the Federal Register (15 F. R. 1693) a notice of proposed rule making concerning a revision of administrative instructions exempting certain articles from the certification requirements of §§ 301.72–4 and 301.72–5 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 72 relating to the white-fringed beetle (7 C. F. R. 301.72 -4 and 301.72–5). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of the white-fringed bettle quarantine (7 C. F. R. 301.72, 14 F. R. 1207), revised administrative instructions are hereby adopted as follows:

§ 301.72 *Administrative instructions exempting articles from certification.*—(a) The following articles are hereby exempted from the certification requirements of §§ 301.72–4 and 301.72–5 when they are free from soil, when they have not been exposed to infestation, and when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector:

(1) Hay and straw, except that peanut hay is not exempt.
(2) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.
(3) Cinders.

(b) Certification will be required for the following articles and materials:

(1) Soil, compost, manure, peat, muck, clay, sand, or gravel, whether moved independently of or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things (processed clay and washed or processed sand and gravel are not regulated).
(2) Nursery stock.
(3) Grass sod.
(4) Plant crowns or roots for propagation.
(5) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested.
(6) True bulbs, corns, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.
(7) Peanuts in shells and peanut shells.
(8) Peanut hay.
(9) Scrap metal and junk.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

The foregoing revised administrative instructions shall become effective on June 14, 1950, and on that date shall supersede B. E. P. Q. 485, 17th Rev., which was effective April 6, 1949 (7 C. F. R. 301.72a, 14 F. R. 1611).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of May 1950.

[seal] Avery S. Hoyt,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 12, 1950, 8:47 a. m.; 15 F. R. 2871.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

HOYT TO HEAD ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

(Press Notice)

April 26, 1950.

Avery S. Hoyt has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. P. V. Cardon, Agricultural Research Administrator, announced today. The appointment becomes effective today. Mr. Hoyt has served as acting chief of the Bureau since the death of Dr. P. N. Annand on March 29. He has been associate chief since 1941.

Mr. Hoyt was appointed a collaborator of the Department in 1912, and became a full-time employee in 1931, when he was appointed assistant chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, an agency later merged with the Bureau of Entomology to form the present Bureau.

He is a native of San Diego, Calif., and holds a B. S. degree from Pomona College. Upon graduation in 1910 he was employed by the State in horticultural quarantine work. In 1921 he resigned and went into business for himself. In 1928 he rejoined the State Department of Agriculture and became its head, with the title of Director of Agriculture.

From 1931 to 1934 he was assistant chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in the Department, and in 1934 became assistant chief of the new Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. He was named associate chief in 1941. Because of outstanding work in this position he was granted a meritorious promotion in 1942.

Mr. Hoyt is a member of the Washington, D. C., Entomological Society and of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. He lives at 100 North Edison Street, Arlington, Va. He is married and has one daughter. His principal hobby is gardening.

DR. F. C. CRAIGHEAD, INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN AUTHORITY ON FOREST INSECTS, RETIRES

(Press Notice)

May 2, 1950.

Dr. Frank C. Craighead, for nearly 27 years in charge of United States Department of Agriculture investigations on the insect pests that affect forests and forest products, has retired, effective May 1. The announcement was made by Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Dr. Craighead was leader of the Bureau's Division of Forest Insect Investigations. D. E. Parker, assistant leader of the Division for the past three years, is acting in charge, pending appointment of a successor to Dr. Craighead.

Dr. Craighead entered Federal service in 1910 as a temporary Forest Guard in the Forest Service. Except for a three-year period as a Forest Entomologist in the Canadian Government, he was in the service of the Department until his retirement. He holds a B. S. degree in forestry and biology from Pennsylvania State College, and an M. S. and Ph. D. from George Washington University.

Dr. Craighead was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1890. His interest in the insects that destroy trees and devastate forests dates back to his boyhood days on a farm near Craighead, Pa. He is now returning to a farm in that area. As a scientist, he is noted for his many contributions to the knowledge of the grub of beetles. As a leader in investigating forest insect pests, he and his associate in the Division which he headed, together with cooperating entomologists, developed nearly every major advance in the control of insect plagues in forests, including the most recent spectacular use of aircraft and DDT sprays.

Dr. Craighead was among the first of the entomological scientists to appreciate the importance of insects in forest resource conservation. This has become obvious to the general public only in recent years. Surveys of such pests in forest reserves have been conducted systematically for many years by federal entomologists under the direction of Dr. Craighead, together with scientists of other federal, state, and private agencies. The data obtained from these surveys are summarized briefly in the recent book "Insect Enemies of Eastern Forests," prepared under the supervision of Dr. Craighead. This monumental work points out that no less than $200,000,000 worth of lumber is lost each year to

insect pests. The losses are summarized as (1) destruction of living trees by bark beetles defoliating, and other insects_ .$40 million, (2) destruction of lumber products by insects _$60 million, and (3) damage by insects to shade and ornamental trees_ _$100 million.

Dr. Craighead considers the part insects play in forests to be a natural one. He insists that man only tries to manage forested areas to suit his own purpose. As an example, the Engelmann spruce beetle outbreak in the Rocky Mountain region of Colorado, which already has killed about 4½ billion board feet of valuable spruce timber in that area since 1938, and still is in progress, has destroyed almost one-fourth of the timber resources there. On the basis of Dr. Craighead's philosophy, these trees should have been harvested by man, not by beetles.

EX-CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY DIES

(Press Notice)

MAY 5, 1950.

Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology from 1894 until 1927, died May 1, 1950, at his home in Bronxville, N. Y. He retired from federal service June 30, 1931, at the age of 70. From 1927 until 1931, he served as a consultant to the Department on matters concerning biological control of insect pests.

Dr. Howard received B. S. and M. S. degrees from Cornell University. He was awarded honorary M. D., LL. D., and Sc. D. degrees from Georgetown, George Washington, and Toronto Universities. He was the holder of several decorations from foreign governments, including the Cross, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, and the Cross, Officer de l'Odre du Merite Agricole, from France. He was a member of numerous entomological societies and associations, as well as the National Academy of Science, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 22 years, and its President in 1920–21.

A leader in the field of entomology when the science was relatively new and little appreciated by the general public, he became an international ambassador of entomology. He developed a close-knit spirit of cooperation among entomologists of this country, which later spread throughout the world. He was the author of more than 900 books and articles referring to insects.

Dr. Howard was among the first to crusade against insect pests, particularly those that carry diseases. He advocated most of the major control methods used against mosquitoes and mosquito-borne diseases as early as 1892, and all are used as standard methods today. Among these were the use of chemicals such as kerosene and petroleum oils for killing mosquito larvae, permanent measures such as drainage and filling used against the larvae, and various protective measures to prevent adult mosquitoes from biting, such as screens and pyrethrum coils. It was on the basis of these recommended control methods that the construction of the Panama Canal became possible. He fostered the biological methods of control of insect pests. Scientists of the Bureau under his leadership searched throughout the world for insect parasites that might aid in the control of some of our most destructive native and introduced insect pests.

It was Dr. Howard's campaign against the housefly that caught the public fancy. The slogan "Swat the Fly," is known now all over the world. His publications dating from 1896, to his book "The Housefly Disease Carrier," in 1911, were largely responsible for the anti-fly crusades everywhere houseflies occur. These anti-fly campaigns now are being waged with renewed vigor by scientists of the entomological and medical professions due to the discovery or development of new and more effective insecticides, and methods for applying them by the scientists of the Bureau which he once headed.

B.E.P.Q. 375, 3rd Rev.

JUNE 27, 1950

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF EGYPT

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of Egypt has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from material furnished by Mr. Boutros Bassili, Director General of Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt. This included a summary in English and the French texts of Law No. 61 of 1946 and various Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be considered as legally authoritative. The original laws and orders should be consulted for exact texts.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 61 of June 12, 1946, on the protection of plants proceeding from foreign countries.

INTRODUCTION

The Egyptian plant quarantine regulations, administered by the Plant Quarantine Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, regulate the entry of plants, parts of plants, fruits (fresh or dried), vegetables, seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms, rhizomes, molds, bacteria, fungi, living stages of insects, wastes of natural silk, peat, soils, timber, wood, cotton samples for trade, cotton beddings and containers used for the transportation of prohibited products.

SUMMARY

General Entry Requirements

1. General requirements for importations of plants and parts thereof including seeds, fruits, vegetables, bulbs, etc., are as follows:

a. A phytosanitary certificate (see par. 5).

b. Import permit required in advance of exportation in all cases.

Authorized ports of entry: Alexandria only for nursery stock, Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, Kantara, Yamaillieh, Suez, Cairo and Shallal for entry of all agricultural consignments, nursery stock excepted.

Importation Prohibited

2. Importation into Egypt is prohibited for the following (by Law No. 61 of June 12, 1946) except as noted: (See par. 10.)

a. Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) plants, parts of plants, ginned or unginned cotton and cottonseed (except as provided in par. 3).

b. Okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*), Ambari Hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) all species of the Hibiscus family, plants, parts of plants, fruits and seeds (with the exception of flowers and seeds of Hibiscus sabdariffa).

c. Grapevine plants (*Vitis* spp.) including cuttings, roots and leaves, whether imported as merchandise or used as packing material.

d. Mango (*Mangifera* indica), fruits and seeds.

e. Sugarcane, plants, cuttings or seeds.

f. Earth, soil.

g. Living insects, in all stages.

h. Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants.

i. Used containers (bags, boxes, cases, etc.) previously used in the packing and transportation of prohibited articles.

j. Plants and parts of plants (including fruits, vegetables, onions, and potatoes, etc.) if declared infested at port of entry with the insects or diseases listed (in order of September 11, 1946) (Tables 2 and 3 below).

k. Birdlime in all forms. (Law No. 13 of April 14, 1922.)

l. Tobacco seeds (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) (Law No. 73 of July 3, 1933).

Importation Restricted

3. If the importation of the following materials is not in accordance with an authorization granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and it is not in conformity with the provisions of the authorization, the importation is prohibited:

a. All kinds of plants and trees and parts thereof including fruit, seeds whether

fresh or dried except those mentioned in Table (A), Law 61, June 12, 1946, listed in paragraph 2 (a) to (i) inclusive.

b. Silk worm: eggs, cocoon, and natural silk waste (see par. 17).

c. Honey bees (*Apis mellifera*) (see par. 16).

d. Cotton samples (Ginned) for commercial purposes, cotton beddings, cotton from Sudan, cotton and cottonseed in transit (see par. 11–16).

e. Plants and parts of plants (including fruits, vegetables, onions and potatoes, etc.) if declared infested at port of entry with the insects listed in Table No. 1 below, they have to be fumigated.

f. Hemp seeds (*Cannabis sativa*) must be rendered unviable before importation (see par. 15).

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER LAW 61 OF JUNE 12, 1946

Import Permit Required in Advance

4. A request for import license should be made to the Plant Quarantine Section at Cairo or to any of its branches at ports of entry before order is placed abroad for any agricultural consignment (fruits, vegetables, seeds, living plants and parts thereof, etc.).

The application should indicate the kinds and the quantities of the consignments, the country of origin, and shipping port.

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

5. Each consignment of plants or parts thereof, fruits, vegetables, and seed should be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized official of the Government of the country of origin as follows:

a. Fruits, vegetables, and seeds: The certificate must affirm the freedom of the shipment from injurious insects and plant diseases and indicate its actual origin and locality where grown:

b. Nursery Stock: The certificate should state that the plants had not been grown in an area infested with an injurious agricultural disease and that they have been duly inspected by a responsible expert and found free from disease. In addition, there should be a list of all kinds of plants the importation of which had been authorized according to the importer's application for permit. Should other kinds of plants be included, the entire shipment may be reexported or destroyed without compensation to the owner. If number of plants imported exceeds that which was authorized, the consignee should return the excess at his own expense; otherwise, the extra plants may have to be destroyed without right of indemnity.

Fumigation Required

6. All consignments found infected with a pest which in the opinion of the Ministry of Agriculture can be effectively killed by fumigation should be thus treated by the Ministry at the expense of the consignee according to the method considered applicable.

Exceptionally, consignments arriving by parcel post of Sudan origin (Law 77 of May 1948) are fumigated at the expense of the Ministry.

Consignments considered by the Ministry of Agriculture unsusceptible of an effective disinfection, and those which are infected with injurious pests not recorded in Egypt, are refused entry and should be reexported within 7 days from date of the notification to the consignee. If not reexported at the expiration of the period they will be destroyed without rights of indemnity to the owner.

Packing of Imported Consignments

7. The packing of plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds, etc., proceeding from foreign countries and subject to fumigation, should be of such a character as to facilitate their inspection and, if deemed necessary, their fumigation. In default of this, the package will be opened at the risk of the consignee.

Note: Plants and parts thereof should be free from sand or soil. They may be packed in peat, sphagnum, or polypodium (Osmundine). The use of branches, leaves, or other parts of plants, either dried or fresh, as packing is strictly prohibited. Each kind of plant should be packed separately.

Authorized Ports of Entry

8. Consignments subject to fumigation arriving at a port not equipped for that

work, or possessing equipment of insufficient size, should be reshipped by sea at the expense of the consignee, to any port possessing sufficient equipment.

Note: Plants and parts thereof which are imported under a special permit should be imported through the customhouse or parcel office at Alexandria. If these are imported to any other port, they should be reshipped immediately by air or sea to Alexandria at the expense of the importer.

Prohibited Shipments Returned or Destroyed

9. Consignments from foreign countries whose importation is prohibited by the preceding provisions shall be reexported within 10 days from the date of arrival; if at the expiration of that period reexportation has not been effected, they shall be destroyed, and their owners shall have no claim to indemnity.

Importation for Scientific Purposes Excepted

10. Any prohibited material imported for scientific purposes can be exceptionally allowed entry by a Ministerial order from the Minister of Agriculture.

Special Conditions for Entry

11. Cotton samples for commercial purposes:

a. Should be well-ginned cotton entirely free from cottonseed or any foreign matter.

b. No sample should exceed two kilos and postal samples without value not to exceed 350 grams each.

c. Cotton samples from Sudan should be well packed with cloth inside and with strong paper outside.

d. Should be addressed to the consignee, % the Plant Quarantine office, Ministry of Agriculture, at the port of entry.

e. In case of samples addressed to the consignee only, the Post Office shall notify the owner either to authorize delivery to the Plant Quarantine office or to have them reexported. If the cotton within the sample is found clearly divided every part should be regarded as a separate sample. In case the consignee objects to such action, the sample will be thoroughly mixed up by the representative of Plant Quarantine, a quantity of two kilos taken out and delivered to the consignee after fumigation.

f. When a sample is received by any Plant Quarantine Office, the consignee will be notified. Samples not claimed within 7 days will be destroyed without compensation.

Note: The entry of samples of unginned cotton and cottonseed is prohibited however small the samples may be.

12. Cotton-wool (manufactured) and Kapok: Admitted without fumigation.

13. Cotton-bedding: Including mattresses, bedcovers, cushions, furniture containing unmanufactured cotton:

a. The cotton should be well ginned and entirely free from cottonseed.

b. Disinfection is carried out at the port of entry in the steam sterilizers of the quarantine authority, at 120° C. for at least two hours. If disinfection in the steam sterilizers is proved impossible it can be carried out with vacuum fumigation at the Plant Quarantine Office. In both cases it is done at owner's expense and risk.

c. If accompanied by an official certificate affirming disinfection at the port of export in a steam sterilizer under pressure not more than one month previous to arrival at the port of entry, they will be exempted from treatment.

14. Cotton and cottonseed.

I. Permits for transit by air may be issued for the transit of cotton and cottonseed by air mail under the following restrictions:

a. Containers to be any metal boxes, soldered, and on no account to be opened in Egyptian territory.

b. Transfer should take place only by aeroplanes in the same Airdrome.

c. Transit is limited to aeroplanes alone.

d. Consignments must not remain in Egyptian territory more than 10 days. They must be under the control of both the Ministry and the Customs while in Egypt. The Customs shall record the date of arrival, number of parcels, date of reexportation (exit) and the number of consignments transferred to another airplane. A copy of this information will be forwarded to the Plant Quarantine Officials at the same Customs Office.

e. Violation of any of these restrictions involves the immediate destruction of the respective consignment.

II. In transit from one boat to another in Egyptian ports is subject to the following conditions:

Cotton

a. An application should be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Office at the port where transhipment is intended to take place giving the following particulars:

1. Name of boat in which the consignment will arrive.
2. Approximate date of arrival.
3. Number of cotton bales and total weight.

b. As soon as the boat arrives, the Plant Quarantine Officer should be notified so that his representative may take steps to undertake his duty.

c. Cotton bales must be well pressed and well closed.

d. Transhipment may either take place direct from one boat to another or by means of lighters. The bales in the lighter should be well covered by canvas to the satisfaction of the delegate of the Plant Quarantine Section.

Cottonseed

a. Transhipment of cottonseed is allowed only at Port Said or Suez ports.

b. An application should be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Office at the port where transhipment is intended to take place giving the following particulars:

1. Name of boat in which the consignment will arrive.
2. Approximate date of arrival.
3. Number of cottonseed bags and total weight.

c. As soon as the boat arrives the Plant Quarantine Officer should be notified to undertake his duty. Time of off-loading must be previously fixed.

d. Cottonseed should be contained in well-closed sacks.

e. Cottonseed is strictly forbidden to be landed on harbour quays.

f. Transhipment may either take place direct from one boat to another or by means of lighters. In this latter case, the lighters after the completion of transhipment should be cleaned under the supervision of the Plant Quarantine Delegate and according to his directions.

g. Sweepings should either be collected and burnt or thrown in the sea.

h. Transhipment of cottonseed by rail is forbidden.

i. Cotton grown in Egypt is exempted of these restrictions.

III. Cottonseed from Sudan: Importation of cottonseed from Sudan for oil extraction is excepted from prohibited importation.

15. Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), common, seeds of:

a. Authorization in advance.

b. Certificate from country of origin declaring that the seeds had been sufficiently roasted to destroy their germinability. (Decree Law No. 95 of June 18, 1931).

16. Honey bees:

a. Authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture in advance.

b. Each consignment should be accompanied by an official certificate declaring the freedom of the bees and the apiary from which the bees are taken, from diseases.

c. Certificates should be approved by the Egyptian Diplomatic Authorities in the country of origin.

d. Bees should be free from natural or artificial combs.

17. Silkworm eggs:

a. Authorization in advance.

The application should indicate:

1. Name and address of applicant.
2. Name and address of exporter and destination of the consignment.
3. Quantity and race of eggs.
4. Whether importation is for trade or personal use. If for trade, the applicant should keep a record containing the names and addresses of his clients, and quantities sold for them.

All this will be under control of the Ministry.

b. Consignments should be addressed in care of the Plant Quarantine Section at Alexandria Customs.

c. A phytopathological certificate should accompany each consignment, declaring its freedom from hereditable diseases and the percentage of sterile eggs and foreign matter not to exceed 5 per cent of the net weight.

In addition it should be indicated in the certificate:

1. The name and address of the sender.

2. The name and address of the importer.
3. Total net weight of eggs.

d. Each box in the consignment should be checked by an expert, labeled, and sealed, declaring the race of the eggs, the colour of the cocoons and their origin as well as the net weight.

e. Examination of consignments at port of arrival shall be carried out by an expert official, who is allowed to take samples not to exceed two grams from each lot for the examination of power and percentage of hatching.

f. Refusal of any consignment or a part of a consignment may be due to:

1. Opposition to the above conditions.
2. Hereditable diseases.
3. Hatching of the eggs before delivery.

g. Refused consignments should be re-exported within 7 days' notice. If the importer fails to re-export the consignment or if hatching takes place during the 7 days' period, or if the consignment is not cleared from the customs before the end of March, the said consignments shall be destroyed at the owner's expense without any compensation.

18. Peat:

1. Must be free from soil and sand.
2. Bags, boxes, and all other containers used in packing must be new.
3. Official certificate of freedom of country of origin from Foot and Mouth Disease and Anthrax.

Table No. 1

The following pests are considered curable, therefore shipments of plants and parts of plants, including fruits, vegetables, onions, potatoes, etc., found infested or infected by them at port of arrival must be fumigated as prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture at the expense of the importer, except parcel post packages which are treated at the expense of the Ministry of Agriculture. (Law No. 61 of 1946, Art. 6)

Alphitobius spp.
Anobiidae, except wood-borers
Aonidiella aurantii (Mask.)
Aonidiella lauri (Bouche)
Aspidiotus britannicus (Newst.)
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Sign.)
Aspidiotus cydoniae Comst.
Aspidiotus hederae (Vall.)
Aspidiotus ostreaeformis Curt.
Asterolecanium pustulans (Ckll.)
Balaninus spp.
Batodes (*Capua*) *angustierana* (Haw.)
Bostrichidae—Egyptian genera only
Bruchidae
Buprestidae—Egyptian genera only
Cacoecia spp.
Calandra spp.
Camponotus spp.
Celerio (*Deilephila*) *livornica* (Esp.)
Cerambycidae—Egyptian genera only
Ceroplastes spp.
Chionaspis euonymi Comst.
Chionaspis striata Newst.
Chrysomelidae
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Morg.)
Chrysomphalus ficus Ashm.
Cleridae
Cnephasia spp.
Corcyra cephaloncia Saint.
Cryptoblabea gnidiella (Mill.)
Cryptophagidae
Dermestidae
Drosophila melanogaster Mg.
Ephestia spp.
Empoasca spp.
Epidiaspis (*pyri*) *pyricola* (Del. Guer.)
Eriophyes spp.
Eriosoma lanigerum (Hausm.)
Eumerus amoenus Loew.
Euthalia garuda (Moore)
Galleria mellonella L.
Geometridae
Glyphodes unionalis (Hbn.)
Gnorimoschema operculella (Zell.)
Histeridae
Icerya purchasi Mask.
Labidura raparia (Pallas)
Laemophloeus spp.
Lasioderma spp.
Latheticus oryzae Water.
Lathridiidae
Lecanium spp.
Lepidosaphes beckii (Newm.)
Lepidosaphes ulmi (L.)
Lepismidae
Lyctidae—Egyptian genera only
Macalla syrichtusalis (Wlkr.)
Murmidius ovalis Beck.
Mycetophagidae
Myelois ceratoniae Zell.
Nitidulidae
Oryzaephilus surinamensis (L.)
Parlatoria blanchardi (Targ.)
Parlatoria oleae (Colvee)
Parlatoria pergandii Comst.
Parlatoria proteus (Curtis)
Phenacoccus hirsutus Green
Plodia spp.
Pseudococcus citri (Risso)
Pseudococcus filamentosus (Ckll.)
Pseudococcus (*longispinus*) *adonidum* (Linn.)
Pyralis spp.
Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.
Saissetia hemisphaerica (Targ.)
Saissetia nigra (Nietn.)
Saissetia oleae (Bern.)
Sitona spp.
Sitotroga cerealella (Oliv.)
Tenebrio spp.
Tenebroides mauritanicus (L.)
Thrips tabaci Lind.
Tineidae—genera attacking wool
Tribolium spp.
Trionymus lounsburyi (Brain)
Tyroglyphus spp.
Virachola livia Klug.

Table No. 2

The following pests have been declared injurious to plants and incurable, therefore any plants or agricultural products found infested or infected by them at port of arrival, shall be prohibited entry, and shall be re-exported within 10 days or destroyed at the expense of the importer. (Law No. 61 of 1946, Arts. 3 & 6.)

Insects

Aulacaspis pentagona (Targ.)
Aulacaspis rosae Bouche
Aulacaspis cinnamoni var. *mangiferae* Newst.
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.)
Chrysomphalus personatus (Comst.)
Dacus oleae (Gmel.)
Lecanium acuminatum Sign.
Lonchaea aurea Macq.
Myiopardalis pardalina (Big.)
Orthesia insignis Browne
Parlatoria zizyphus (Lucas)

Insects—Continued

Polychrosis botrana Schiff.
Pseudococcus maritimus (Ehrh.)
Pseudococcus virgatus (Ckll.)
Pulvinaria psidii Mask.

Plant Disease

Bacterium tumefaciens (E. F. Sm.)
Sphacelotheca sorghi (Lk.) Clinton

Eelworms

Heterodera spp.

Table No. 3

The following pests are nonexistent in Egypt, therefore any shipments of plants or plant products found infested or infected by them at port of arrival shall be prohibited entry and either reexported or destroyed. (Law No. 61 of 1946)

Insects

Anarsia lineatella Zell.
Anobiidae—wood-borers only
Anthonomus spp.
Araecerus fasciculatus (Deg.)
Argyroploce leucotreta Meyr.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.
Aspidiotus rapax Comst.
Aulonium spp.
Carpocapsa pomonella (L.)
Clysia ambiguella Hbn.
Cosmopolites sordidus Germ.
Cryptorhynchus mangiferae Fab.
Cynipae
Epitrix cucumeris (Harr.)
Eulecanium capreae Linn.
Eumerus strigatus (Fall.)
Eurytomidae—if plant pests

Insects—Continued

Grapholitha funebrana Treit.
Icerya seychellarum Westw.
Ips erosis
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.
Lampetia (Merodon) equestris (F.)
Laspeyresia spp.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say)
Lonchaea aristella Beck.
Oryctes elegans Prall.
Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae Fitch
Popillia japonica Newm.
Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.)
Pseudococcus nipae (Mask.)
Pseudophilus testaceus Gahan.
Rhynciles spp.
Stephanoderes hampei (Ferr.)
Tephritidae (Trypetidae)
Trioza buxtoni Laing.

The following families of insects are included, except the Egyptian genera: Bostrichidae, Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Cossidae, and Lyctidae.

Mites

Eriophyes sheldoni Ewing
Paratetranychus pilosus (C. & F.)
Paratetranychus simplex (Banks)

Plant Diseases

Actinomyces scabies (Thax.) Guss. [2]
Bacillus amylovorus (E. F. Sm.)
Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass.) Ell. & Hals.
Glomerella cingulata (Ston.) Spauld. & Schrenk.
Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae Schw.
Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. & Ev.

Plant Diseases—Continued

Phytomonas citri (Hasse) Doidge.
Phytomonas syringae v. Hall.
Sclerotium cepivorum Berk.
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.
Uncinula necator (Schw.) Burr.
Urocystis cepulae Frost.
Venturia inaequalis (Cke.) Wint.
Venturia pyrina Aderh.
Virus diseases of potato.

Eelworms

Tylenchus spp.

B. E. P. Q. 416, 2d Rev., Sup. No. 2

April 4, 1950.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

According to information received by the State Department from the British Ambassador in Washington, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in Great Britain, and the Secretary of State for Scotland have made new General Licenses (I. P. Gen. 2/1949) which supersede General Licenses (I. P. Gen. 1/1947).

[2] Up to 10% of infected tubers are permitted entry.

The material differences between the new license and I. P. Gen. 1/1947 are as follows:

(a) *Aucuba crotonifolia, Euonymus europaeus,* and Hydrangea have been added to the list of plants at 1–A (i).

(b) Cuttings and grafts have been added to the items specified at 1–B.

(c) Witloof chicory has been added to the list of vegetables at 1–C.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 404, Rev., Sup. No. 8

JUNE 20, 1950.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, INDIA

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN AND WEST INDIES COTTON

(Supersedes "Restrictions on cotton from America."

Notification No. 1581 (Agriculture), as amended.

According to the latest amendments to the above Notification up to and including the amendment dated April 18, 1950, certain restrictions have been placed on importers of American and West Indies cotton which may be of interest to exporters of cotton in the United States. Pertinent sections of the order are quoted below as they affect shipments of American cotton.

1. In this order:

(i) "Cotton" includes ginned cotton, and droppings, strippings, fly and other waste products of a cotton mill other than yarn waste, but does not include cotton-seed or unginned cotton.

(ii) "American Cotton" means all cotton produced in any part of America.

(iii) "Bale" means any pressed package of cotton of whatever size or density.

(iv) "Square Bale" means a bale exceeding 270 lbs.

(v) "Round Bale" means a bale not exceeding 270 lbs.

2. (a) On or before the departure of a ship carrying a consignment of American cotton for Bombay or Madras from the port from which the cotton is consigned, the consignee shall ascertain the name of the ship, the probable date of its arrival in Bombay or Madras, and number of square and round bales in the consignment, and shall furnish this information to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, and to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, or to the Dock Manager of the Madras Port Trust, not less than 14 days before the arrival of the ship at Bombay or Madras.

(b) On arrival at Bombay or Madras, the cotton shall be disinfected as prescribed by the Governments of Bombay or Madras.

(c) Prior to taking delivery of the cotton, the importer shall pay to the Collector of Customs, Bombay or Madras, at rates stipulated to cover the cost of fumigation and handling, but not including docks import charges.

Provided that samples of American cotton imported by parcel post or as ship's parcels, not exceeding 20 lbs. each, shall be fumigated free of charge.

(d) No vessel shall discharge American cotton during a period of rain, mist, or drizzle.

3. Fumigation rates:

Rs. 5–4–0 per square bale.

Rs. 3–4–0 per round bale.

If landed at the special American cotton wharf:

Rs. 7–1–0 per square bale.

Rs. 4–10–0 per round bale.

Provided that in cases in which the importer has failed to furnish the required information, the rates shall be increased by Rs. 2 per bale.

The minimum fee for the fumigation of any cotton imported at any one time on a single ship shall be rupees two hundred and ten.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 588 (Supersedes B. E. P. Q. 370, Rev.)

April 6, 1950.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ISRAEL

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Israel has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from United States Department of Agriculture circulars B. E. P. Q. 370 and B. E. P. Q. 370, Revised, which were reviewed by the Minister of Agriculture of Israel, and from Plant Protection Ordinance (Amendment) 1949. The information was received from the commercial Attaché in Tel-Aviv, Israel, dated January 20, 1950.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

[SEAL]

Avery S. Hoyt,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance 1924

Section 3 of the Ordinance authorizes the promulgation of plant protection orders.

REGULATIONS UNDER PLANT PROTECTION ORDER NO. 129 OF SEPTEMBER 5, 1935

IMPORTATION SUBJECT TO INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

All plants not included in schedules I, II, and III to this Order may be imported into Israel, provided that they are first inspected by a plant inspector at the place of entry into Israel and found free from diseases and pests.

PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

All plants included in schedules I and III that are required for experimental or scientific purposes may be imported into Israel, provided that the written permission of the Minister of Agriculture to import such plants is obtained at least seven days before the date of importation.

IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES RESTRICTED

No seed potatoes shall be imported into Israel after October 1, 1935, save under and in accordance with the special conditions indicated in this Order. (Note: The Plant Protection Ordinance (Amendment) 1949 contains additional restrictions on the importation of seed potatoes.)

SCHEDULE I

Importation Prohibited

The importation of the following plants is prohibited, provided that any or all of them may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes and provided that the prohibition does not apply to preserved, pressed or dried fruits:

Annona spp., custard apple.
Carica papaya L., papaya, pawpaw.
Citrus spp., other than citrus fruits from Egypt.
Ficus spp., fig.
Gossypium spp., cotton, other than ginned cotton.
Hibiscus spp.
Lycopersicum esculentum Mill., tomato, other than tomato fruit, the *bona fide* produce of Egypt.
Mangifera spp., mango, other than mango fruit, the *bona fide* produce of Egypt.
Morus spp., mulberry, plants only.

Musa spp., bananas.
Palms, all species other than the fruit of the date palm.
Persea spp., avocado.
Psidium guajava L., guava, plants only.
Punica granatum L., pomegranate, plants only.
Solanum melongena L., eggplant.

SCHEDULE II

Inspection Certificate Required

The importation of the following plants is permitted, provided that each consignment is accompanied by a certificate that the plants are free (a) from all diseases and pests, and (b) in particular, from the diseases and pests indicated opposite the name of each plant respectively in the list below. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the Phytopathological Service (or any equivalent authority) in the country of origin.

Plants and plant products	*Plant Pests*
Grapevines, *Vitis vinifera*	*Phylloxera vitifoliae* Fitch, disease known as "court noue" or "arricciamento".
Mango fruit, the *bona fide* produce of Egypt.	*Bacillus mangiferae* Doidge, the coccids; *Phenacoccus hirsutus*, hibiscus mealy bug; *Chrysomphalus* (*ficus*) *aonidum* L., the Florida red scale or fig scale; all species of Trypetidae.
Citrus fruits from Egypt, Syria or Cyprus	*Chrysomphalus* (*ficus*) *aonidum* L., the Florida red scale or fig scale; (*Aonidiella*) *Chrysomphalus aurantii* Mask., the California red scale.
All other fruits, vegetables, and plants from Egypt not included in Schedule I	*Chrysomphalus aonidum* L., and *Phenacoccus hirsutus* Green.
Plums, quinces, apples, and pears, whether nursery stock or fruit, from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, India, Japan, Mesopotamia, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, United States of America, and Yugoslavia, also apple, quince, and pear nursery stocks from countries other than those above mentioned.	*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., San Jose scale. The following grades of fruit from the United States will be accepted without certificate: "U. S. Fancy", "U. S. No. 1", "Extra Fancy", and "Fancy".
Maize (*Zea mays* L.) seed for sowing only	*Sclerospora graminicola* (Sacc.) Schroet., downy mildew.
Seed beans	*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* (Sacc. & Magn.) Briosa & Cav., bean anthracnose.
Potatoes for consumption	(*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell., potato tuber worm, and *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, the Colorado potato beetle.
Cabbage and cauliflower seeds	*Bacterium campestre* (Pam.) E. F. Sm., =*Pseudomonas campestris*, black rot of cabbage.
Fresh cherries	*Rhagoletis cerasi* L., cherry fruit fly.
Fresh peaches	*Clasterosporium carpophilum* (Lev.) Aderh., peach die-back.

SCHEDULE III

Plants for Scientific Purposes Admitted Under Certification

The following plants, if required for scientific purposes, shall in addition to the said written permission of the Minister of Agriculture, be accompanied by a certificate that the plants are free: (a) from all diseases and pests, (b) in particular,

from the diseases or pests indicated opposite the name of each plant, respectively, named below. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the Phytopathological Service (or any equivalent authority) in the country of origin:

Citrus nursery stock and budwood	*Bacterium* (*Pseudomonas*) *citri* (Hasse) Doidge, citrus canker; *Sphaceloma* (*fawcetti*) *citri*, citrus scab.
Mango stock or budwood	*Bacillus mangiferae* Doidge, bacterial blight of mango; *Chrysomphalus personatus* Comst., masked scale; *Aonidiella aurantii* Mask.; and *Phenacoccus hirsutus* Green.
Mango fruit, not the *bona fide* produce of Egypt	(*Cryptorhynchus*) *Sternochetus mangiferae* Fab., mango weevil; (*Cryptorhynchus*) *Sternochetus gravis* Fab.; all species of Trypetidae.
Fig (*Ficus* spp.)	*Chrysomphalus* (*ficus*) *aonidum* L.; *C. personatus* Comst., masked scale.

SCHEDULES IV AND V CONCERN THE IMPORTER

SCHEDULE VI

DISEASES FROM WHICH SEED POTATOES MUST BE FREE

Potato tuber worm	(*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.
Colorado potato beetle	*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.
Wart disease	*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Prec.
Powdery scab	*Spongospora subterranea* (Walls.) Lang.
Common scab	*Oospora* (*Actinomyces*) *scabies* Thaxt.
Black-leg	*Bacillus phytophthorus* O. Appel.

Any consignment of potatoes that on inspection is found to be infected with powdery scab or common scab to the extent of more than 10 percent of the total number of tubers, will be considered as not free from disease and be liable to reexportation or destruction.

The Plant Protection Ordinance (Amendment) 1949, contains the following provisions regarding the importation of seed potatoes:

(a) The certificate must affirm that the shipped potatoes were grown in and proceed from a locality within a distance of 50 kilometers of which no live Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) was found.

(b) The shipped potatoes must be packed in new bags closed and sealed by the Government Plant Protection authorities of the country or origin.

B. E. P. Q. 590 (Superseding B. E. P. Q. 363)

JUNE 7, 1950.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of the Philippines has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to that country.

The revision was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from texts of legislative acts and administrative orders supplied by Sr. Emilio Abello, Minister Plenipotentiary for the Philippines, May 17, 1949.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

[SEAL]

S. A. ROHWER,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

BASIC LEGISLATION

Bureau of Plant Industry Act, No. 3027, March 8, 1922, "An Act to Protect the Agricultural Industries of the Philippine Islands from Injurious Plant Pests and Diseases Existing in Foreign Countries, etc."

Agricultural Pests Quarantine Act, No. 3767, November 26, 1930, "An Act Regulating the Importation, Bringing, or Introduction into the Philippine Islands, of Living Animals, such as Insects, Birds, etc."

Act No. 3027 prohibits the importation into the Philippines of all plant materials, soil or any material whatever, either by itself or as packing or covering, which may be a source or medium of infection or infestation by diseases or insects or other animals destructive to agriculture, or a medium for the introduction of noxious weeds, except through designated ports, and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of Agriculture and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources. (The authority of the Director of Agriculture was vested in the Director of Plant Industry by Act No. 3639.)

Act No. 3767 prohibits the importation, bringing, or introduction into the Philippines, for curiosities or pets, for controlling agricultural pests, or for any other purpose, of any living insect in any stage, or any birds, bats, reptiles, crustaceans, mollusks, mammals or other animals not classed as "domestic animals," except upon a written permit from the Director of Plant Industry and through ports designated by him.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF PLANT MATERIALS INTO AND FROM THE PHILIPPINES

(Administrative Order No. 2, Revised, January 2, 1948)

1. Definitions: "Plant materials" shall include living plants, rhizomes, fruits, seeds, cuttings, bulbs and corms, grafts, leaves, roots, scions and fruit pits, and such other parts of plants as are capable of propagation, or of harboring plant pests and diseases.

"Country" shall refer to and include independent political units or sovereign nations, territories, colonies, and political or territorial subdivisions.

"Disinfection" shall mean any scientific treatment applied for the purpose of destroying any infection or infestation that may occur on, in, or amongst plant materials.

2. Special Permits: Plant materials which are governed by special quarantine orders may be imported in limited quantities under permit from the Director of Plant Industry from countries which maintain plant quarantine and inspection service, for the purpose of keeping the Philippines supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock, through Manila only, in compliance with the particular administrative orders, and upon application for a permit to import the same. (Form No. 32.)

3. Application to import plant materials: All persons who intend to import plant materials must first file an application with the Director of Plant Industry in advance of the shipment. (Form No. 33.)

4. Issuance of permits.

5 and 6. Notices of arrival and shipment.

7. Revocation of permits: Permits may be revoked for cause.

8. Conditions of entry; foreign certificate of inspection required: Importations of fruits, vegetables, seeds, and other plant materials from foreign countries must be accompanied by certificates of inspection issued by the proper government authority of the country of origin, stating that the materials are free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Where the government maintains a plant quarantine or plant inspection service, the certificates of inspection required shall be certificates issued by the chief or director of the service of the country or place of origin, or his duly authorized representatives. The importer is required to present the certificate to the office of the plant inspector, but the presentation of the certificate shall not preclude inspection of the certified plant material by the plant quarantine officials on arrival if deemed necessary.

9. Inspection and certification on arrival.

10. Disinfection or fumigation. Isolation.

11. Freedom from sand, soil and earth: All plant materials to be imported must be free from sand, soil or earth, and all plant roots, rhizomes, tubers, etc., must be washed to thoroughly free them from such sand, soil or earth and so certified by the authorized officer; Provided that sterilized sand, soil or earth may be used to pack bulbs and corms if certified by the authorized inspector.

12. Packing materials for nursery stock and other plants and seeds must not previously have been used in connection with living plants and must be certified by the inspector at origin.

13. Quarantine procedure.

14. Plant materials for which permit is not required: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products designed for food purposes, or properly dried and poisoned botanical specimens when free from sand, soil or earth, and when not governed by special quarantine orders, may be imported if properly certified. (See paragraph 8.)

15. Ports of entry: The importation of incoming plant materials shall be made at the ports of Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Legaspi, Davao, Jolo, Aparri, Jose Panganiban, and Tacloban, and not at any other port.

16. Plant materials by mail: Plant materials entering the Philippines through the post office shall be inspected by plant quarantine officials for the purpose of determining whether such shipment should be passed or destroyed in the same way as that followed at the customhouse.

17. Fees for fumigation, disinfection, inspection, etc.

18 and 19. Inspection and certification for export.

20. Penalty.

21 and 22. Repeal of previous orders and effective date (January 24, 1948).

SPECIAL QUARANTINE ORDERS

Administrative Order No. 3, October 3, 1946

An order prohibiting the importation of plant materials of all plants of the genus *Musa*, coconut, sugarcane, rice, pineapple, bamboo, tobacco, citrus varieties commercially known as the Chinese yellow and red kids, maguey, and sisal, except for certain purposes and under certain conditions.

1. The importation of plant materials of all plants of the genus *Musa;* coconut, *Cocos nucifera;* sugarcane, *Saccharum officinarum;* rice, *Oryza sativa;* pineapple, *Ananas comosus;* bamboo, *Bambusa* spp.; tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum;* citrus varieties commercially known as the Chinese *yellow* and *red* Kids; maguey, *Agave cantala;* and sisal, *Agave sisalana*, is strictly prohibited; Provided, That a limited quantity of plant materials of such plants may, upon proper application made to the Director of Plant Industry, and under permit from the said official, be imported through the Port of Manila, from countries which maintain plant quarantine inspection service, for the purpose of keeping the Philippines supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock. The plant materials imported for the purposes mentioned in this paragraph shall be grown in quarantine, and subject to such other conditions as the Director of Plant Industry may prescribe.

2. The term "Plant Materials" as used in this Order means and includes living plants, rhizomes, fruits, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, and corms, grafts, leaves, scions and fruit pits, and such other parts of plants capable of propagation, or of harboring plant pests and/or diseases. (Note: On the basis of the above articles of this Order the fumigation of unmanufactured tobacco exported from the United States to the Philippines is required, according to the Vice Consul in New York City, May 5, 1950.)

Administrative Order No. 8, December 18, 1946

Regulating the Importation of Fruits from the State of Texas, United States of America, and Mexico.

1. The importation of fruits from the State of Texas, United States of America, and Mexico is prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Mexican fruitfly (*Anastrepha ludens*); Provided, That small quantities of such fruits may be imported through the port of Manila in order to secure better varieties, new propagating stock, or specimens for experimental purposes. Such importations must be made through the Director of Plant Industry and be grown in quarantine.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 9, JANUARY 24, 1947

An order prohibiting the importation of certain fruits and vegetables, or seeds, or planting materials into the Philippines from countries and places infested with the Mediterranean fruitfly.

1. The importation, bringing, or introduction of fruits and vegetables, or seeds, or planting materials of the species listed hereunder from countries and places known to be actually infested with the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*), namely, the Hawaiian Islands, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Malta, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Cape Colony, Natal, British East Africa, Madagascar, Brazil, Argentina, the Bermuda Islands, the Azores, the Madeira Islands, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, Dahomey, Nigeria, the Congo, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia, Uganda Protectorate, Mauritius, Western Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, is strictly prohibited; Provided, That a limited quantity of such fruits and vegetables may be imported through the port of Manila, upon proper application to the Director of Plant Industry, and under permit from the said official.

LIST OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND SEEDS AFFECTED BY THIS ORDER

Achras sapota, sapodilla.
Amygdalus (*Prunus*) *persica*, peach.
Amygdalus (*Prunus*) *persica nectarina*, nectarine.
Annona muricata, soursop.
Arenga saccharifera, sugar palm.
Artocarpus incisa, breadfruit.
Averrhoa carambola, carambola.
Calophyllum inophyllum, ball kamani.
Capsicum spp., peppers.
Carica papaya, papaya.
Carica quercifolia, dwarf papaya.
Carissa (*arduina*) *bispinosa*, carissa.
Casimiroa edulis, white sapote.
Cestrum sp., Chinese inkberry.
Chrysophyllum cainito, star-apple.
Chrysophyllum oliviforme, satin leaf chrysophyllum.
Citrus japonica, Japanese orange.
(*Citrus*) *Fortunella japonica*, kumquat.
Citrus nobilis, var. *deliciosa*, tangerine and mandarin.
Citrus limonia, lemon.
Citrus (*decumana*) *grandis*, grapefruit, pomelo, shaddock.
Clausena wampi, wampi.
Coffea spp., coffee.
Cydonia oblonga, quince.
Diospyros (*decandra*) *ebenum*, persimmon.
Eriobotrya japonica, loquat.
Eugenia (*brasiliensis*) *dombeyi*, Brazilian plum or Spanish cherry.
Eugenia jambos, rose apple.
Eugenia (*micheli*) *uniflora*, Surinam cherry, French cherry.
Ficus carica, fig.
Garcinia mangostana, mangosteen.
Garcinia xanthochymus, mangosteen.
Gossypium spp., cultivated cotton.
Jambosa malaccensis, mountain apple.
Latania loddigesi, palm.
Litchi chinensis, lychee or lichee nut.
Lycopersicum esculentum, tomato.
Malus spp., apple.

Mangifera indica, mango.
Mimusops elengi, elengi tree or Spanish cherry.
Murraea or *Murraya exotica*, mockorange or orange jassamine.
Musa sp., banana.
Noronhia emarginata, noronhia.
Ochrosia elliptica, ochrosia.
Opuntia vulgaris, pricklypear.
Passiflora caerulea, passion vine.
Persea (gratissima) americana, avocado.
Phoenix dactylifera, date palm.
Prunus armeniaca, apricot.
Prunus spp., plums.
Psidium cattleianum, strawberry guava.
Psidium guajava, sweet, red, and white lemon guavas.
Psidium guajava pomiferum, common guava.
Psidium guajava pyriferum, waiawi.
Punica granatum, pomegranate.
Pyrus communis, pear.
Santalum freycinetianum, sandalwood.
Solanum melongena, eggplant.
Spondias (dulcis) cytherea, Otaheite-apple.
Terminalia chebula, Natal plum.
Terminalia catappa, tropical almond or winged kamani.
Thevetia nereifolia, bestill, yellow oleander.
Vitis labrusca, fox grape.

Plant Quarantine Service Warning

February 28, 1948

The use of bamboo leaves, dried grasses, rice chaff and straw, for packing, binding or tying merchandise, personal belongings, etc., which are destined for the Philippines, is strictly prohibited. The use of the above materials has been noted especially with chinaware. Articles packed, bound or tied, with the above prohibited materials will be denied entry, and are to be returned to the country of origin.

Agricultural Pests Quarantine Act

No. 3767, November 26, 1930

Section 3. The importation, bringing or introduction into the Philippine Islands, for curiosities or pets, for controlling agricultural pests, or for any other purpose, of any living insects in any stage, or any birds, bats, reptiles, crustaceans, mollusks, mammals, or other animals not falling within the scope of the term "domestic animals", is prohibited, except upon a written permit from the Director of Plant Industry and through designated ports. ("Domestic animals" include horses, mules, asses, cattle, carabaos, hogs, sheep, goats, dogs, cats, rabbits, deer, fowls, circus and pet animals, and those intended to be used for show or experimental purposes.)

Administrative Order No. 7, December 17, 1946

Regulations governing the importation, bringing or introduction of living insects and other animals mentioned in the Agricultural Pests Quarantine Act. An application must be filed by the importer with the Director of Plant Industry at least one month in advance of shipment. Importation is restricted to the port of Manila. The animals that are included under the restrictions of this Act are also subject to inspection by the Director of Animal Industry.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1950, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States Customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Luis L. Lozano	Brownsville, Tex.	4 oranges and 20 begonia cuttings	$2.00
Ernesto Hernandez	do	7 avocados and 1 apple	1.00
Hilario Segoviano	do	1 mango	1.00
Porfiria C. de Perez	do	do	1.00
Robert Reville	do	do	1.00
Anita M. Atkinson	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Guadalupe Rodriguez	do	5 mangoes and 9 bananas	1.00
Tomas Alvarado y Sirilda Arriaga	do	19 mangoes	1.90
Carmen Garcia	do	6 mangoes	1.00
Jose A. Sandoval	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Santiago Hernandez	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
Maria Trevino	do	1 unidentified plant	.50
Eliza Sandoval	do	1 orange	1.00
Guadalupe Noyola	do	11 mangoes	5.50
Beatriz Perez de Avila	do	2 oranges	1.00
Jesus Ramirez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Jose Valadez	do	do	1.00
Mrs. J. W. Hartin	do	3 mangoes and 3 avocados with seed.	2.00
Roberto Trevino	do	5 avocados with seed	5.00
Celia Hunter	Eagle Pass, Tex.	2 tangerines	1.00
Virginia Hill	do	do	1.00
Herlinda Martinez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Alejandro Tamez	do	1 plant	1.00
Valentina Lucio de Camacho	do	1 mango and 16 plants	2.60
Jesus Esquivel	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Isabel Garcia	do	4 plants	1.00
Genaro Samago	do	2 mangoes and 1 orange	1.00
Isabel Rosado	do	1 avocado	1.00
Maria Juencia	do	4 avocados	1.00
Antonio Valles	do	4 apples	1.00
Juan Villarreal	do	1 plant	1.00
Luis Balli	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Josefa Alvarado	do	8 plants	1.00
Mrs. Eugenia de Luna	do	2 avocados	1.00
Rudolfo Castro	do	2 oranges	1.00
Juan Olivo	do	1 orange	1.00
Josepha Calderon	do	1 plant	1.00
Valentina Rodriguez	do	1 plum	1.00
Fred Lopez	do	15 avocados and 2 plants	6.25
Teofilo C. Olivares	do	5 avocados	1.00
Tony M. Reade	El Paso, Tex.	3 mangoes	1.00
Maria Luisa Mendez	do	do	1.00
Ruben Segarona	do	do	1.00
Maria R. Armendariz	do	3 plants with soil	1.00
Maria de Jesus Davalos de Santo	do	do	1.00
Concepcion E. Noncivais	do	5 avocados	1.00
Refugia de Anda	do	1 sapote	1.00
Maria Gutierrez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Margarita Rodriguez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria del Refugio	do	do	1.00
Mauerica R. de Calderon	do	do	1.00
Duran Vda. de Gonzalez	do	do	1.00
Reyes Castillo	do	do	1.00
Sgt. Claude E. Amey	do	do	1.00
Maria de J. Parra de Borunda	do	do	1.00
Emilia Maldonado	do	do	1.00
Maria Sarmiento de Fierro	do	1 orange	1.00
Jose M. Gonzalez	do	do	1.00
Florencio Ortega	do	1 mango and 1 orange	1.00
Refugio Gonzalez de Chavez	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. G. Delgado	do	do	1.00
Mr. Jaime R. Estrada	do	do	1.00
Maria M. Hinojosa	do	do	1.00
Erlinda Quinones	do	4 mangoes	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Rafael J. Leandro	El Paso, Tex	1 mango and 1 avocado	$1.00
Hortencia Franco de Blanco	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Amparo Nava	do	2 plants	1.00
Ana Maria Gurrola	do	2 oranges	1.00
Laurenco Carrasco	do	do	1.00
Victoria Aguilar	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Daniel Cisneros	do	1 mango and 5 mango seed	1.00
Susana Gomez	do	12 mangoes	3.00
Maria Guiz de Cadena	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Benito V. Guerrero	do	3 mangoes and 1 avocado seed	1.00
Dorotea Kata de Diaz	do	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. Mary Marin	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Juanita Chavez	do	7 avocados	2.00
Herminia Carlos Licon	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Juana Garcia	do	do	1.00
Francisco Logans	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Mercedes Gonzales de Sanchez	do	do	1.00
Amelia Molina	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria Valasquez Morano	do	do	1.00
Josefina de Perez Garcia	do	3 oranges	1.00
Ana Donagean	do	do	1.00
Lucia Urana vda de Amazon	do	8 mangoes	1.00
Rosa Ortiz de Espinoza	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria Dolores de Lara	do	do	1.00
Josephine Gutierrez	do	do	1.00
Marcos Diaz	do	12 plums and 2 mangoes	1.00
Marcelina Rocha	do	4 avocados	1.00
Amelita A. Rangel	do	6 mangoes and 3 avocados	2.00
Genoveva Rueda de Venegas	do	2 oranges	1.00
Juana Carrillo Sanches	do	3 pears	1.00
G. W. Inle	Hidalgo, Tex	4 mangoes	1.00
Cleofas Martinez	do	6 mangoes	1.00
M. McConnell	do	do	2.40
Simona C. de Valenguela	do	3 plants	1.00
Francisco Chairez	do	do	2.00
Rita Jinosa	do	¼ pound tree seed	1.00
Antonio Martinez	do	2 plants	1.00
Roberto Garcia	do	2 oranges	1.00
Verdin Mendez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Expectacion G. Garza	do	6 plants	1.00
Arturo Ortiz	do	7 mangoes, 7 oranges, and 8 plants	2.00
Lydia Urtusa Stequi	do	3 avocados	1.00
Jaime Saldivar	do	13 oranges	1.00
Alfonso S. Garcia	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Candelario Moreno	do	4 plants	1.00
Conrad Sepulneda	do	14 mangoes and 10 avocados	1.00
Enrique Garza	do	4 avocado seed and 1 mango seed	1.00
Adela de la Rosa	do	24 plants	1.00
Ancelma Barela	do	2 oranges	1.00
Clara Sanchez	do	do	1.00
Celestina V. de Torres	do	1 pear	1.00
Dr. I. H. Smith	do	2 avocado seed	1.00
S. S. Vacek	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Jesus Antuna	do	7 plums and 4 mangoes	2.00
Michael Koladish	Laredo, Tex	8 mangoes	1.00
Celia M. de la Garza	do	do	1.00
Santiago Guast	do	do	2.00
Teresa Lara Aguaya	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Mary Meraz	do	do	1.00
Balasa Sandoval de Flores	do	12 bulbs	1.00
Victor Villarreal	do	5 plants and 1 mango seed	2.00
Jose Castro	do	4 mameys, 1 mango seed, and 1 plant	2.00
Jessie Cuthbert	do	17 tangerines	1.00
Manuel Mendez	do	1 plant	1.00
Carlos Jiminez	do	do	1.00
Benancia C. de Cruz	do	do	1.00
Mrs. J. W. Benavides	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Refugio Garcia	do	2 oranges	1.00
M. E. Pellegrin	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Ramon Perez Salinas	do	do	1.00
Silveria Trevino Gutierrez	do	1 orange	1.00
Carlota Gutierrez Vda. Guerra	do	do	1.00
A. M. Cisneros	do	1 mango	1.00
Eloisa Overvides	do	do	1.00
Leonor Castaneda	do	do	1.00
Ignacia Martinez	do	do	1.00
Simona Carrio de Torres	do	do	1.00
Zenon Diaz	do	do	1.00
Emma Arce	do	do	1.00
Antonia Villarreal	do	do	1.00
Otila Villarreal	do	do	1.00
Josefina Bachicha	do	do	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Manuel Hernandez	Laredo, Tex.	2 mangoes	$1.00
Margarita Amaro	do	2 avocados	1.00
Anastorio Cardenas	do	7 plants	1.00
Eva Castillo	do	1 mamey	1.00
Juana Trevino de Garza	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Fabian Garza, Jr.	do	6 Irish potatoes	1.00
Maria Encarnacion Zarate	do	2 plants	1.00
Joseph E. Garcia	do	6 mangoes	2.00
WillieIngram	do	do	1.00
Luz Sanchez	do	10 avocado seeds	1.00
G. Martinez	do	5 avocados	1.00
David Cardenas	do	9 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Manuela Guajardo	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Luis Ortiz Sandoval	do	1 orange and 2 apples	1.00
Dolores Rodarte	do	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. Frank Duran	do	5 plants	1.00
Jose Perez Zurica	do	7 avocados with seed, 3 mamey seed, 1 mamey, 12 lily bulbs, and ¼ pound tree seed	6.00
Maria Diaz	do	2 mango seeds	1.00
L. C. Gray	do	3 plants	1.00
Esther Ochoa de Ramirez	do	16 plants	1.00
Asencion Rodriguez	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
Simon Huerta	do	8 avocados	1.00
S. M. Menchaca	do	do	1.00
Manuela Garza	do	1 mango	1.00
Manuel Orozco	do	9 avocados	1.00
Lester G. McLaughlin	do	28 Yucca seed pods	1.00
Zaragoza Garza	do	4 mangoes and 3 mango seeds	1.00
Dolores Martinez	do	4 plants	1.00
Julia Villanueva	do	5 avocados	1.00
Peter Marios	do	½ pound tree seed	1.00
Maria E. Camacho	do	1 avocado	1.00
Padilla de Jacinto	do	3 avocados	1.00
Walter H. Jacobs	do	2 cactus plants	1.00
Sabas Elizondo	do	5 plants	1.00
Ramon Reyes	do	12 plums	1.00
Adelaida H. de Cabresa	do	4 avocados	1.00
Joseph Rivera	do	3 oranges	1.00
Carmen Segovia	do	7 plants	1.00
Trinidad de Martinez	do	2 plants	1.00
Josefa L. Rodriguez	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Maria Gutierrez Vda. de Garcia	do	½ pound tree seed and medicinal herbs.	1.00
George Eckart	San Antonio, Tex.	3 mangoes	2.00

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[1] Retired May 1, 1950.
[2] Died Oct. 20, 1950.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1951